

# DAILY REPORT

## Asia & Pacific

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SANKEI SAYS USSR BUILDING TUNNELS TO CONCEAL SUBS

HK311240 Hong Kong AFP in English 1238 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union is building two seaside tunnels near its Pacific Fleet base of Vladivostok to conceal from satellite monitoring super submarines capable of carrying strategic nuclear missiles, the SANKEI newspaper reported Monday.

The Soviet military also completed facilities last October for command, control and communications at the submarine base located east of Vladivostok on the bay named after Peter the Great, the paper quoted international military sources here as saying. The base is located at a place spelled phonetically as Stolelock which, the newspaper said, is not shown on any map available here.

The Japanese Defence Agency said it had no knowledge of the reported base or the location. The SANKEI newspaper, noted for its occasional intelligence reports on Soviet and North Korean military affairs, also said the tunnels can accommodate the world's largest strategic nuclear missile submarines of the 30,000-ton "Typhoon" class.

ASAHI REPORTS KIM IL-SONG DECEMBER PRC VISIT

OW010008 Tokyo KYODO in English 0002 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 1 KYODO -- North Korean President Kim Il-song visited China in December for talks with Chinese leaders, the Japanese newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN said Tuesday. The South Korean-U.S. joint military exercise "Team Spirit '86" and dialogue between North and South Korea were major topics of his discussion with Chinese leaders including party General Secretary Hu Yaobang, the mass circulation daily quoted an expert on international affairs as saying.

In a dispatch from Beijing, ASAHI said Kim's China visit coincided with a trip to Moscow by North Korean Premier Kang Song-san, a move intended to maintain Pyongyang's "equal distance" with both China and the Soviet Union. There have been indications that North Korea has been moving closer to the Soviet Union.

Quoting a reliable Chinese source, the daily also said Beijing authorities earlier this year imposed a press blackout on the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics, both to be held in Seoul. The action was taken so as not to upset North Korea, ASAHI added.

North Korea says it will boycott the 1988 Olympics if South Korea does not accept its proposal that the games be sponsored jointly by the two Koreas.

ABE COMMENTS ON HO TAM'S PLANNED VISIT

OW311131 Tokyo KYODO in English 1124 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe showed in Diet debates Monday what could be taken as a rather positive response to a planned Japan visit by Ho Tam, North Korea's former foreign minister.

The Foreign Ministry will deal with the matter on a case-by-case basis, if or when a formal application (for entry into Japan) is filed by the North Korean side, Abe said in reply to opposition Deitman Hideo Den at the Upper House Budget Committee Monday afternoon.



Abe told the committee that he is fully aware of the opinion of Yoichi Tani, the promoter in the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) of Ho's visit to Japan.

Tani, acting head of the dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-(North) Korea Friendship, invited Ho to visit Japan when he and his league delegation visited North Korea in mid-January for talks with President Kim Il-song and other North Korean leaders. The North Koreans accepted Tani's invitation and Tani and his non-partisan league have since been sounding out the Foreign Ministry and the Justice Ministry about the invitation idea.

The league is one of Japan's major contacts with North Korea in the current absence of diplomatic relations between Tokyo and Pyongyang. Ho is a Politburo member of the (North) Korean Workers' (Communist) Party, who is in charge of Korean reunification.

#### ABE: SDI PARTICIPATION NOT NAKASONE'S SOLE DECISION

OW291417 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] At a session of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Councilors held today, Foreign Minister Abe stated that the issue of participation in SDI -- Strategic Defense Initiative -- research is not one that can be unilaterally decided by Prime Minister Nakasone.

In his reply to a question by Mr Yutaka Hata of the DSP, Foreign Minister Abe said that the Japanese Government would not state its decision on SDI research participation during Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to the United States, scheduled for next month. He added that this issue could not be unilaterally decided by Prime Minister Nakasone, and that proper procedures should be carefully followed in dealing with it. The decision should be based on a report, to be submitted by a study group leaving for the United States soon, and, if necessary, consultations should be held among Cabinet members concerned with the issue.

#### INDONESIA'S SUBROTO ASKED TO LOWER GAS PRICES

OW311423 Tokyo KYODO in English 1048 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 KYODO -- Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) Chief Michio Watanabe Monday asked visiting Indonesian Mines and Energy Minister Subroto to make "efforts" to lower Indonesian exporting prices of liquefied natural gas (LNG) to Japan, MITI officials said. Subroto told Watanabe that LNG trade agreements with Japan are long-term private contracts and it is hard to reflect short-range fluctuations of crude oil prices, the officials said.

Exporting prices of Indonesian LNG are linked to Indonesia's government selling prices (GSP) of crude oil.

Subroto also told Watanabe that he hopes the next general meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) opening April 15 will be able to reach an agreement on production cuts by each member nation for the April-June quarter, the officials said. In a 40-minute meeting at MITI, Subroto and Watanabe agreed that stability in world crude prices is vital for both oil producing and consuming nations, the officials said.

Subroto arrived in Tokyo Sunday for a three-day stay to attend the symposium on pacific energy cooperation.

TOKYO POLICE STEP UP VIGILANCE AGAINST TERRORISM

OW010733 Tokyo KYODO in English 0725 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 1 KYODO -- Tokyo police said Tuesday they will increase their security force to 20,000 men a day Wednesday from the present 12,000 in an effort to contain any further radical attacks through 30 April.

The metropolitan police will further beef up the force to 30,000 men a day from that day through the end of the Tokyo summit in May.

The action follows a series of rocket bomb attacks in Tokyo and Osaka in the space of days by far left groups which have vowed to "blow up" the April 29 state ceremony celebrating the 60th anniversary of Emperor Hirohito's reign and the Tokyo summit of seven major advanced democracies on May 4-6.

About 6,000 dignitaries will attend the imperial ceremony at the Ryogoku Kokugikan Sumo arena on April 29, the emperor's 85th birthday, government spokesman Masaharu Gotoda said Tuesday. Among those attending will be foreign diplomats, parliamentarians, government officials, lawyers, and representatives from local autonomous bodies, women's groups and other various organizations, Gotoda said.

The Tokyo summit will be attended by leaders of the United States, Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and the European Community as well as host nation Japan.

Rocket-propelled shells were fired against the Imperial Palace and the U.S. Embassy on March 25 and also against the Osaka Prefectural Police Headquarters on March 28. There was no damage or injuries in either of those attacks.

On Monday, similar rockets were launched toward the Akasaka imperial grounds, which contain the residence of Crown Prince Akihito and the government guesthouse, the venues for the Tokyo summit. A policeman on patrol was injured when he approached the truck in Monday's incident.

Police said Tuesday the injured officer was being treated in hospital for minor burns.

FIRMS IN MARCOS PROBE NOT TO BE IDENTIFIED

OW311357 Tokyo KYODO in English 1053 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 KYODO -- The government again refused Monday to unveil the names of Japanese business corporations which won orders from the Philippines for projects financed by Japan's economic assistance. Kimio Fujita, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Economic Cooperation Bureau, said the government is not in a position to officially reveal the names of the firms concerned, nor can it confirm such information. His remarks were made at a session of the House of Councillors Budget Committee in reply to questions by Japan Communist Party Dietman Akio Sato. Sato maintained that a total of 26 Japanese firms were listed as being involved in economic assistance projects in a book on economic cooperation and plant export published by a private research body, Joho Kikaku Kenkyujo (Information Planning Institute). He quoted the book as saying that Hitachi Zosen Corp. and Marubeni Corp. received an order from the Philippine Government in July 1983 concerning a special yen-credit project to construct a power plant worth 9.6 billion yen.

The book showed that in March 1977, Kajima Corp. received a contract worth 375 million yen for construction and repair work in Subic Bay, in the Philippines, according to Sato.

In response to Sato's remarks, Fujita said the government was not likely to officially disclose or confirm the names of the firms.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe also said that a special committee probing allegations of improper payments to deposed Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos will be soon set up in the Diet, adding that the government will make its best efforts in cooperating with the committee.

Kunio Nihira, director of the Criminal Investigation Bureau of the National Police Agency, told the committee that police have already begun collecting information necessary for the investigation of the alleged illegal financial dealings involving Japanese firms.

Japan financed 12 aid programs worth 467 billion yen to the Philippines between 1971 and 1985. Many of the Japanese firms concerned allegedly paid rebates to Marcos in return for orders concerning Japanese-sponsored projects, Budget Committee sources said.

#### MITI PROBES TOYO BRIBES TO PHILIPPINES

OW010222 Tokyo KYODO in English 0017 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 1 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry, in the first step toward unraveling a possible scandal, called officials of Toyo Corp. Monday concerning allegations that the Kokyo-based trading company illegally sent "excessive rebates" to a Philippine firm.

Toyo paid 350 million yen in rebates to Angenit Investment Corp. over 1978 shipments of ship repair parts to the Philippines, according to documents released by U.S. authorities. The money represented 15 percent of Japanese Government-financed dealings with the Philippines. The investment company in Quezon City is close to exiled former Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and part of the rebates allegedly ended up in his hands.

Japanese firms were not allowed to pay rebates of more than 10 percent of government-financed contracts without the ministry's approval. Ministry officials suspect Toyo Corp. manipulated export documents to conceal excessive rebates to the investment firm. About a dozen Japanese companies, many of them major trading houses, reportedly had links with Marcos through former Philippine Cabinet ministers and diplomats.

Speaking on the problem, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said the question of rebates should be settled by the Philippine Government and Japanese firms concerned. He referred to a statement by a senior Philippine Government official that Manila may refuse to repay part of its Japanese loans, bloated in the form of rebates. "Repayment of Japanese loans has been going on as scheduled. Bilateral agreements are being honored by the Philippine Government as in the past," Abe added.

#### MINISTRY TO FURTHER LIBERALIZE LARGE DEPOSITS

OW311343 Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 31 KYODO -- The Finance Ministry is set to further liberalize interest rates on large time deposits from Tuesday.



The move involves halving the minimum amount of time deposits for which banks can set interest rates at will, from 1 billion yen to 500 million yen. At the same time, the maximum term of money market certificates (MMC) bearing market-determined interest rates and certificates of deposit (CDS) will be extended to one year from six months. Moreover, the ceiling on the volume of MMCs and CDs which banks can issue will be raised to an equivalent of 200 percent of their equity capital from 150 percent.

In a simultaneous move to internationalize the yen further, the ministry will make it easier for foreign corporations to issue Euroyen bonds abroad.

Thus far, foreign firms wishing to issue such bonds have been required to meet certain standards regarding their financial position, such as total assets and equity capital ratio. However, corporations with a credit rating of A or over will be free to issue Euroyen bonds from April. Besides, the designations of three domestic rating agencies will be accepted in addition to those of two U.S. agencies so far recognized.

The ministry has started consultations with the Posts and Telecommunications Ministry regarding liberalization of interest rates on small deposits and savings. The latter ministry governs postal savings.

In response to strong U.S. demand for decontrol of interests on large deposits, the Finance Ministry intends to lower the minimum value for decontrolled time deposits further to 300 million yen in September and to 100 million yen next year, ministry sources said. Moreover, they said, the minimum unit of issue amount for MMCs and CDs will be reduced to 20-30 million yen (50 million yen at present) and 50 million (now 100 million yen) respectively from next spring. However, a decision on interest decontrol for small deposits and savings probably will have to wait until the end of this year or later because it will be related to revision of the taxation system now under study, the sources said.

#### FOREIGN RESERVES HIT 7-MONTH HIGH IN MARCH

OW010847 Tokyo KYODO in English 0841 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 1 KYODO -- Japan's reserves of gold, convertible foreign currencies and special drawing rights (SDRs) rose 335 million dollars in March to a seven-month high of 27,917 million dollars, the Finance Ministry said Tuesday. It was the fourth consecutive month of rise in the country's official reserves. Ministry officials attributed the increase to a rise in returns on official fund management, such as investment in U.S. Treasury bills.

Financial sources also traced the increase to the Bank of Japan's intervention in the New York Foreign Exchange Market March 18 to prevent the yen from strengthening further against the dollar. Officials declined to comment on the intervention. After the dollar plunged to the record closing low in Tokyo of 174.90 yen on March 18, the Bank of Japan stepped into the New York Foreign Exchange Market through the Federal Reserve Bank there to sell yen for dollars. The scale of the intervention is believed to have reached several tens of millions of dollars.

The bank was reported to have been worried that the continuous rise in the value of the yen would cause a growing deflationary impact on the Japanese economy by reducing the competitive edge of Japanese exports.



ECONOMIC, RED CROSS HEADS SEND NOTICE TO COUNTERPARTS

## Economic Notice

SK010352 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0306 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Telephone notice sent by Yi Song-hok, head of the DPRK delegation to North-South economic talks, to the chief delegate of the ROK side on 1 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] To Mun Hui-kap, chief delegate of the South to North-South economic talks:

I was unable to hold back my surprise at your side's telephone notice of 26 March. At present, the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, which suspended our economic talks that had been going on smoothly, is continuing in South Korea. As a result of this, the state of confrontation is becoming acute in our country with each passing day. We think that if your side truly treasures our talks and wants fruition of dialogue, it should not commit such an indiscreet act as talking about the resumption of talks at this time. In this sense, we consider your side's telephone notice at this moment not to be worthy of consideration.

Before talking about the question of resuming the talks, your side should repent for being responsible for suspending the economic talks, and show practical efforts to create an atmosphere for dialogue.

We will watch the attitude of your side.

## Red Cross Message

SK010436 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0306 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Telephone notice sent by Yi Chong-yul, head of the DPRK delegation to North-South Red Cross talks, to the chief delegate of the ROK side on 1 April -- read by announcer]

[Text] To Yi Yong-tok, chief delegate of the Korean National Red Cross society [taehanjoksipchasa] delegation:

I have received your side's telephone message, dated 26 March. I cannot but recognize that your side's telephone message goes against common sense from every point of view. It is a fact known to all the world that the Red Cross talks, which were resumed after 16 years, were suspended and that resolving humanitarian issues has been delayed mainly because your side's authorities, together with the United States, began the very provocative "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise. However, in the recent message, your side attempted to pass the blame for this onto us, instead of sincerely reflecting on this. We regard this as very unreasonable conduct.

We cannot understand why your side, if it is so sincerely interested in the question of alleviating sufferings of separated fellow countrymen, did not hesitate to suspend the dialogue after joining forces with your side's authorities, not to speak of why your side did not protest to them concerning the matter of the military exercise that hinders humanitarian talks. Moreover, what we cannot but be surprised at is the fact that your side, turning away from the harsh situation in which the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise is continuing, recklessly talked about the date of talks. It would have been better for your side to confirm [hwagin] the status of the joint military exercise after going around various places in South Korea before sending the recent message.

Proceeding from this point, we, recognizing that your side's message is not realistic at all, will continuously watch your side's future attitude.

KCNA ON KIM TAE-CHUNG ATTEMPT TO JOIN KWANGJU RALLY

SK311005 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique on March 30 barred Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, from going to Kwangju City, according to a foreign press report from Seoul. The inauguration of the Kwangju branch of the signature campaign for "constitutional" amendment was to be held in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, under the sponsorship of the "New Korea Democratic Party." Kim Tae-chung was driving to the Kimpo airport to go there. But more than 100 plainclothes policemen and several police vans closed a street and stopped his motorcade near the airport. Enraged at this crackdown by the fascist clique, Kim Tae-chung's party tried to break through the police cordon. Scuffles broke out when police fell upon them.

Police made Kim Tae-chung drive back to his home.

On March 23 the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique stopped Kim Tae-chung when he tried to board a Pusan-bound train at Seoul station to attend the inauguration of the Pusan branch of the signature campaign for constitutional amendment.

NODONG SINMUN LAUDS ROK MASS DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT

SK311155 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0930 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] No Tae-u, chairman of the DJP, spoke before the National Assembly, opposing the revision of the Constitution to introduce a direct presidential election system. He said that the current Constitution should not be allowed to be broken up in accordance with opinion of a few politicians and that of minority parties because it was approved by national consensus through a plebiscite held in 1980.

Saying that the opposition party's call for the revision of the Constitution with a view to introducing a direct presidential election system has laid bare an attempt to usurp power, he questioned the NKDP as to why it is so persistent in demanding the revision of the Constitution, as if it were a matter of life or death.

No Tae-u referred to the plebiscite in order to justify the current Constitution. However, he certainly did not make any reference to the fact that the plebiscite was conducted in the midst of the imposition of an emergency decree. His self-righteous assertion to justify the Constitution, which was fabricated in a terror-stricken atmosphere created by armed troops and police forces stalking the streets and with no opposition party observers allowed to supervise the voting and ballot counting, cannot serve its purposes in broad daylight.

No voter would give up his right to vote on his own. Does No Tae-u not think it shameful to babble about the fascist Constitution, which not only legalized disfranchisement but also was fabricated with bayonets, as if it had been legislated on the basis of a national consensus?

Even at this moment, demonstration struggles and a signature-collecting campaign calling for the abolition of the fascist Constitution and the revision of the Constitution in a way that introduces a direct presidential election system are being staged in the streets in South Korea. The mass movement launched with a view to retrieving the voting rights lost to the oppressors in itself lays bare the unlawfulness of the Constitution, which is noisily referred to as something that was achieved on the basis of national consensus. It is due to their fear that the will of the voters hating and rejecting dictatorial rule might be reflected in their exercise of voting rights that they [as heard] are doggedly opposing the amendment of the Constitution to introduce a direct presidential election system by using monstrous excuses.

Attempting to lay the blame on the opposition party, which calls for constitutional revision, for usurpation of power -- which is exactly what they have done -- is a brazen act of shouting fire after committing arson themselves. They are employing double-faced tactics to placate the movement launched to have the Constitution revised, which is surging forward among the people.

Answering questions in an interpellation at the National Assembly on 25 March, Prime Minister No Sin-yong said that they might as well think of the issue related to constitutional revision in 1989 after the change of government is completed, if the people think it necessary and if they themselves consider that the time has come for such a thing and that that is their stand.

The remark that they might as well think of constitutional revision has laid bare their intentions that they will not revise the Constitution even in the future. Such a double-faced policy is a tactic that has been worked out in fear of the possibility that a storm of democratization that brought down dictator Marcos in the Philippines could also happen in South Korea. They are trying to portray the Philippine situation as if it were an event that took place in a entirely different world by babbling that comparing South Korea to the Philippines and believing that the after effects of the demise of the Philippine regime could reach South Korea is nothing but vain flunkeyist thinking. What happened in the Philippines, however, is not somebody else's affair that took place somewhere across the river.

On 8 March, Korean compatriots residing in the United States marched in the Los Angeles streets with placards emblazoned with such slogans as "Marcos today, Chon Tu-hwan tomorrow" and "Marcos to Hawaii, Chon Tu-hwan to Guam."

The demonstrators' slogans were a warning to the effect that the current dictator has no place in South Korea, and Chon Tu-hwan has no choice but to be driven out like Marcos.

What happened in the Philippines has demonstrated that it is the masses, not a dictator, who are the masters of their nation and it is the strength of the popular masses, not the violence of an oppressor, that shapes the course of the nation.

The course of political development in South Korea ultimately will be decided by the popular masses.

#### REPORTAGE ON SFRY PRESIDENT VLAJKOVIC'S VISIT, TALKS

Arrives 29 March

SK300513 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0453 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang March 29 (KCNA) -- Comrade Radovan Vlackovic, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, arrived in Pyongyang today by special plane for an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song cordially met Comrade Radovan Vlackovic at Pyongyang airport.

The streets of the capital and Pyongyang airport were in welcome attire to greet the envoy of the Yugoslav people carrying with him deep sentiments of friendship towards our people. Placed in the compound of the airport were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Radovan Vlackovic, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.



Fluttering on the flag poles were the national flags of Korea and Yugoslavia. Present at the airport were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, First Vice-Premier Yon Hyong-muk, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee So Yun-sok, Vice-Premiers Kim Pok-sin and Ching Chun-ki and other senior officials.

Miodrag Bogicevic, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Korea, and his embassy officials and foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang were also present at the airport.

At 4 p.m. the plane carrying the goodwill envoy of the Yugoslav people touched down at the airport. Thousands of people enthusiastically welcomed the distinguished guests, raising the cheers of "manse excl." (hurrah) and "welcome to Radovan" with the warm feelings of friendship towards the fraternal Yugoslav people.

Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with Comrade Radovan Vlackovic and warmly hugged him. Comrade Radovan Vlackovic and his wife were accompanied by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, and suite.

A welcome function took place at the airport. The national anthems of the SFRY and our country were played.

Comrade Radovan Vlackovic, in company with Comrade Kim Il-song, reviewed a guard of honor of three services of the Korean People's Army amid the booming of a 21 gun salute. Children's union members, working women and children of SFRY Embassy officials in Pyongyang presented bunches of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Radovan Vlackovic.

Passing by the cheering crowd, Comrade Radovan Vlackovic, in company with Comrade Kim Il-song, waved his hands high to them in acknowledgement of their enthusiastic welcome. Hundreds of thousands of working people in Pyongyang warmly welcomed the goodwill envoy of the Yugoslav people along the route.

#### Vlackovic Pays Courtesy Call

SK291649 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1640 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang March 29 (KCNA) -- Comrade Radovan Vlackovic, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, paid a courtesy call on Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on March 29. Present on the occasion were Comrade Radovan Vlackovic's entourage and suite.

Also present were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yul and Korean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Yugoslavia Yi In-kyu.

Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with Comrade Radovan Vlackovic in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.



## Banquet Given

SK291605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1548 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang March 29 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet this evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of Comrade Radovan Vlatkovic, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

When Comrade Kim Il-song entered the banquet hall, conducting Comrade Radovan Vlatkovic, amid the welcome music, the entire attendants enthusiastically welcomed them with thunderous applause. The national anthems of Yugoslavia and Korea were played.

Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech.

Comrade Radovan Vlatkovic spoke next.

The party and suite accompanying Radovan Vlatkovic were invited to the banquet.

Present there were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, First Vice-Premier Yon Hyong-muk, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee So Yun-sok, Vice-Premiers Kim Pok-sin and Chong Chun-ki and other senior officials.

The banquet proceeded in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with sentiments of friendship.

## Kim Il-song Address

SK310225 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Speech by DPRK President Kim Il-song at a banquet arranged at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of Radovan Vlatkovic, president of the Presidency of the SFRY, on the evening of 29 March -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Radovan Vlatkovic, guests from Yugoslavia, comrades, and friends:

Today, the citizens of Pyongyang warmly greeted with great pleasure the precious goodwill envoys from the distant Balkan Peninsula. In this good season of spring in which people are filled with romance and all living creatures are revived, respected Comrade Radovan Vlatkovic and many Yugoslav comrades flew a long distance to meet us with sentiments of fraternal friendship.

On behalf of the Government of our Republic and the Korean people, and on my own behalf, I ardently welcome the visit to our country by Comrade Radovan Vlatkovic, president of the SFRY, at this place overflowing with the joy of a meeting between friends.

This meeting with the goodwill envoys of the Yugoslav people reminds us, with deep emotions, of the events that took place when we visited your country 2 years ago. At that time, we significantly met with the party and state leaders of Yugoslavia and enjoyed ardent welcome and sincere hospitality from the Yugoslav people in Belgrade. I still remember the touching impressions that I received in the beautiful country on the Balkan Peninsula.

I think that the visit to our country by respected Comrade Radovan Vlatkovic this time is an expression of comradely friendship and intimacy toward us, and proceeds from lofty aspirations for further developing and strengthening the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Yugoslavia.

Even though Korea and Yugoslavia are distant from each other geographically, the peoples of the two countries have long closely supported and cooperated with each other in carrying out the common cause of socialist and communist construction and realizing the victory of the Nonaligned Movement.

In particular, the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries have developed onto a new higher stage since the two significant meetings between Comrade Josip Broz Tito and I. Today, the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Yugoslavia are favorably developing in the political, economic, cultural, and all other fields in conformity with the common desire and aspirations of the peoples of the two countries. This is making a beneficial contribution to accelerating socialist construction in the two countries and to expanding and developing the Nonaligned Movement. I rejoice very much over the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Yugoslavia with each passing day.

The visit to our country by respected Comrade Radovan Vlatkovic this time will, doubtlessly, mark another important occasion to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Yugoslav peoples. Advancing toward communism, the ideal of mankind, both the Korean and Yugoslav peoples are struggling to build socialism in conformity with the demands of the specific conditions of their countries while adhering to the general principle of Marxism-Leninism. Marxism-Leninism, which shows the working class and the oppressed working masses the road to emancipation, is not a dogma, but a guide to action and a creative doctrine. The diverse and rich experiences of our people and the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries in socialist construction confirm that, when they map out independent lines and policies on the basis of the revolutionary principle of Marxism-Leninism and in compliance with the demands of the specific conditions of their countries and implement them in reliance upon their own strength, the cause of socialism and communism can be successfully realized and the superiority and invincible vitality of the socialist system can be unreservedly displayed.

We consider that the socialist self-management system that the Yugoslav people evolved independently under the leadership of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, their outstanding leader, is a path of socialist construction which reflects the reality of Yugoslavia and the common aspirations of the many nationalities in Yugoslavia.

Inheriting the cause of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, today the courageous and industrious Yugoslav people, with the brilliant tradition of the antifascist struggle for liberation, are successfully carrying out their long-term economic stability plan to achieve the prosperity and development of the country while guaranteeing friendship and unity among many nationalities in the country and consolidating the socialist self-management system.

We sincerely wish the Yugoslav people greater success in future socialist construction and hope that, in the forthcoming period, they will greet the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia with shining labor success.

Comrades and friends, this year marks the 25th anniversary of the launching of the Nonaligned Movement. Since the heads of state from many countries in the world, including Yugoslavia, got together in Belgrade 25 years ago with the lofty ideal of peace and progress and upheld the banner of the Nonaligned Movement, the movement has constantly expanded along with the fierce current of the times and has been strengthened and developed into a mighty revolutionary force that opposes imperialism and defends independence. Today, the banner of the Nonaligned Movement is flying nearly all over the globe, and is greatly affecting the development of the international situation and the process of revolutionary changes in the world.

In the whole course of its development, the Nonaligned Movement has clearly confirmed its attraction, power, and vitality.

The nonaligned countries' adherence to independence and to strengthening unity and cooperation are a source of the might of the Nonaligned Movement and a firm guarantee for victory. Only when they firmly adhere to the stand of independence and strengthen unity and cooperation can the nonaligned countries smash the maneuvers of imperialists for division and alienation and successfully realize the common cause of peace, [words indistinct] and social progress. Under the banner of independence, the nonaligned countries should solve all problems on the principle of unity, mutual support and close cooperation with each other in political and economic relations, and struggle to destroy the old international economic order contradicting the interests of the peoples of the developing countries and establish a new, fair economic order.

As members of the Nonaligned Movement, both Korea and Yugoslavia have jointly struggled to achieve the unity and cohesion of the Nonaligned Movement and to expand and develop the movement.

The government of our Republic will make active efforts to strengthen the unity and cohesion of all nonaligned countries, including Yugoslavia, and to ensure that the eighth summit conference of nonaligned countries to be held this year will successfully perform its noble historic duty assigned before the times and mankind.

Because of the maneuvers of imperialists for aggression and war, the international situation is more complicated and strained than ever before and the danger of a new global war, a thermonuclear war, is being created in many places of the world. To prevent a new global war and to defend peace, the world's peace-loving people should be firmly united in waging the antiwar and antinuclear movement to defend peace. All peace-loving people, including the peoples of the socialist and nonaligned countries, should take concerted action to check the imperialists' policy of arms buildup and their scheme to militarize space and should actively struggle to create and expand nuclear-free and peace zones in many parts of the world.

We fully support the struggle of the Yugoslav people to ease tension and preserve peace in Europe, to create nuclear-free zones in central Europe and the Balkan region, and to change the Mediterranean region into a zone of peace and cooperation.

Removing the danger of a new war, mitigating the strained situation, and defending peace are arising as a very urgent question in the Northeast Asian region. The United States occupying South Korea with armed forces has brought a large number and amount of nuclear weapons and many types of modern war means into South Korea and has unceasingly perpetrated aggressive provocative maneuvers.

Even at present, the United States and the South Korean persons in authority are staging the large-scale "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise in South Korea by mobilizing some 200,000 military forces and numerous modern war means. Because of the frantic new war provocation maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean persons in authority, the hard-won North-South dialogue was suspended, the situation on the Korean peninsula has been extremely strained, and the danger of a new war has further increased.



If war breaks out in Korea, it will easily expand into a global war and, then, mankind will not escape nuclear calamities. The world's people, who treasure peace, should not look idly upon the grave situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula at present, but actively take a part in the struggle to check and frustrate the new war provocation maneuvers of the United States and the South Korean persons in authority.

The Korean people do not want war, but struggle for durable peace in Asia and the world. The proposal to peacefully realize the reunification of the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the proposal to hold tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea, set forth by our party and the government of the Republic, precisely proceeded from our peace-loving stance and aspirations.

The Yugoslav party and state leadership, and its people have always extended firm solidarity to our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and still actively support our peace-loving proposals. We express deep thanks to the Yugoslav party and state leadership, and its people for this.

In the future, as in the past, the two peoples of Korea and Yugoslavia, as revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers, will also more firmly unite and more closely cooperate with each other in their joint struggle to build socialism, expand and develop the Nonaligned Movement, and defend world peace. Like the (javor) tree which we planted in the friendship park in Belgrade 2 years ago, fraternal friendship between the Korean and Yugoslav peoples will take deeper root and fully blossom with the passage of the time.

Firmly convinced that the visit to our country by respected Comrade Radovan Vlastovic this time will greatly contribute to even further strengthening friendship and unity between our two countries and promoting the common cause of the world's progressive mankind for peace and social progress, I propose a toast to the invincible fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Yugoslav peoples, to the prosperity and thriving of the SFRY, to the unity of the world's people defending independence, to world peace, to the long life and good health of respected Comrade Radovan Vlastovic, to the good health of the Yugoslav guests, and to the good health of the many comrades and friends here.

#### Radovan Vlastovic Address

SK010255 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Speech by Radovan Vlastovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, at a banquet hosted by DPRK President Kim Il-song in the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on the evening of 29 March -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade President and dear friends:

I express thanks to you for showing sentiments of friendship toward us. Your warm words also reflect our emotions toward the DPRK and your friendly people. I, above all, express thanks to you for ardently welcoming us. We are still enveloped in the strong impressions that we received in Pyongyang. In particular, I was moved by your expression of deep concern regarding us and the hospitality you accorded us. Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to mention the fact that I find it particularly delightful to visit your beautiful country.

Respected Comrade President, this joy is being multiplied through our meeting with you, a state leader who Yugoslavia calls its friend with pride and respect.



Yugoslavia highly appraises your contribution to the freedom and development of your country and your activities in the international arena. Korea grips the hearts of the Yugoslav people because you are directly contributing to developing the relations between Yugoslavia and Korea, forged a relationship of intimacy with President Tito, and expressed concern and goodwill toward us.

Looking back upon your visit to Yugoslavia last time, we hope that, like all previous meetings, the meeting with you this time will make a new contribution to strengthening the traditional friendly and cooperative relations characterizing our ties.

Our people have similar experiences. Ours is a friendship that emanates from the true liberation struggle that our people waged under their respective specific conditions; a friendship to build a better and equitable world; and a friendship proceeding from our people's desire to build socialist society in accordance with their creed and on the basis of complete inviolability of their national independence. This friendship also proceeds from the common determination of our people to struggle to maintain the principle of the policy of nonalignment and attain the goals of that policy.

Our country is watching with sympathy and respect the amazing achievements which, under the leadership of the WPK, led by you, the people of the DPRK, an independent and peace-loving socialist and nonaligned country, have attained with their own strength and on the basis of a unitary idea. We wish eternal prosperity to your country. We are also convinced that your noble cause will serve as a proper encouragement in all fields of your people's labor and life in the future.

We have continued to advance along the road of socialist revolution and construction pioneered in Yugoslavia with Tito as its head. There is no change in our policy of even further developing the socialist self-management system, of achieving the country's prosperity on the basis of friendship and unity among different nationalities, and of maintaining and consistently enhancing the independent status of the country and the policy of nonalignment on the basis of the principles and goals which have already been defined in the course of the movement of nonaligned countries in the field of international relations.

Comrade President, we came here, cherishing aspirations for consolidating, through joint efforts, the cooperation between our two countries and expanding its prospects. We think that only then can our friendship develop with conviction along a straight path.

Mutual respect and trust are a basis for developing friendship between us, and they enable us to develop cooperation in all fields, particularly in the economic field, in conformity with mutual interests. Therefore, I note here, too, a need to make economic cooperation still closer through new ways and to seek a stable and overall development of this cooperation on a long-term basis.

Our ideal of struggling for the friendly relations, interests, and overall prosperity between and of our two countries urgently demands that cooperation between ourselves be strengthened. The bilateral cooperation between our two countries -- both of them nonaligned countries -- is a factor of particular importance in promoting broader interests. The closer our cooperation, the greater our contribution to the common desire of mankind.

There has never been such a period in the past as today when the creative activities of men are rapidly increasing. On the other hand, there has never been such a period in the past as today when people are stricken with terror because the future is not clear.

Destructive power has immeasurably increased, and weapons are being expanded even to outer space.

The waves of many types of violence are rising higher. Because of this, prospects for world political and economic stability have not been unfolded. Many events have deepened the hotbeds of crises and the roots of clashes in the world. Attempts to block the development of other countries, to dominate them, to trample sovereignty underfoot, to inflict direct or indirect pressure on them, and to restrain democratization in international relations are greatly threatening the peace and security of the currently unstable world.

We can overcome crises only by realizing mutual understanding, respect, and equal cooperation and by deepening trust. For this reason, we more highly appraise the proposals set forth by the DPRK and by the Comrade President personally to peacefully reunify the country through talks without interference from outside. Proceeding from our belief that only this policy can contribute to easing the strained situation and defending peace and security in the world, as well as on the Korean peninsula, we fully support your proposals and activities. Your proposals to hold tripartite talks and realize contacts in the political and other fields are contributing to reconnecting the bonds that have been forcibly broken in the past. In the future, Yugoslavia will also actively support you in the international arena, including the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement.

We cannot and will not allow military interference or any other form of interference and any attempt to force one's policy as something perfect either in bilateral relations or in the broadest international domains. Proceeding from this, we support the just struggle of the Khmer people to decide their fate without the stationing of outside forces. We demand a just and durable political solution to the crises created in Southeast Asia. Also, we maintain this stand toward all problems regarding disputes in the world, including the Middle and Near East problem, the Iran-Iraq war, the Namibian question, the South African issue, and the Caribbean question in Central America.

The fact that the situation in the Mediterranean region has recently been aggravated in a dangerous way is arousing particular apprehension in our country, a nonaligned country located in Europe and the Mediterranean region. The fact that a demonstration of force itself can cause a dangerous situation has been confirmed once again. Under no circumstances can threats, interference, and pressure be justified. Destroying the territorial integrity and security of the independent countries, including nonaligned countries, in the Mediterranean region can have immeasurable consequences on peace and security not only in this region, but also in Europe and the world.

We cannot leave the question regarding peace; the abolition of armaments; and the freedom, independence, and development of peoples to the two greatest powers and their military and political blocs. This is a question which all countries taking part in international life, and those sides concerned, should deal with. Though dialogue and arms reduction talks between powers are very important and encouraging, they cannot serve as a driving force to find a way out of crises as long as all countries and all factors affecting international relations fail to take share with joint efforts.

Today, the world has been placed in the state of mutual dependence and, thus, dialogue is becoming an essential thing. The only way to overcome the world economic crises is to bring each other's stand closer and take common interests into consideration.

This demand of the developing countries has yet to receive a proper response. We should bring home to the people the broad concordance of this solution with the interests of global progress. To this end, we should continue to work persistently and with patience in the future. At the same time, we should strengthen mutual cooperation among developing countries to develop this solution in depth.

The reality of today attaches particular importance to talks between Yugoslavia and Korea. The new trend in international relations and the difficulties cropping up in solving unsettled problems make it incumbent upon the nonaligned countries to more openly and loudly declare their stance. The nonaligned policy has already proved on many occasions that it is not a hollow line divorced from the already-known principles, but a creative and practical line stimulated by these principles. Because all of our initiatives and activities are aimed at solving all essential problems of the world, including the question concerning security and stability, the present situation demands that we struggle more actively than ever before. I am convinced that the two countries, Yugoslavia and Korea, can greatly contribute to this struggle through their mutual cooperation.

Amid our great expectations, the eighth nonaligned summit conference to be held in Harare is now drawing near. We consider that, in order to make a success of this important conference, the nonaligned countries should, above all, unite with each other on the basis of the policy of nonalignment with a high sense of responsibility for the common essential interests as well as their national interests. We also consider that, before the eighth summit conference, the nonaligned countries should deepen trust in the Nonaligned Movement and its policy and fully carry out their role assigned before history.

Optimistic with regard to the prospects for the summit conference, I express the belief that the cooperative relations between our two countries, both nonaligned and socialist countries, will continue to develop in the future, too.

I firmly believe that our meetings this time will bring results living up to our expectations.

I propose a toast to the long life and good health of respected Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health of all comrades here, to the still greater prosperity and happiness of your country, and to the friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the SFRY.

#### Vlajkovic Receives Statuette

SK291610 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1551 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang March 29 (KCNA) -- A Korea-Yugoslavia friendship statuette was presented to Comrade Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on an official goodwill visit to Korea at the square in front of the February 8 House of Culture on March 29.

Stormy cheers of "manse" burst forth and waves of flowers rolled when Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Radovan Vlajkovic arrived at the square in front of the February 8 House of Culture. Artists presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Radovan Vlajkovic.



Kang Hui-won, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, presented Comrade Radovan Vljakovic with a statuette symbolic of the friendship and unity between the Korean and Yugoslav peoples.

He expressed deep thanks for this.

#### 30 March Talks Noted

SK300934 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0914 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang March 30 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on March 30 between Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Radovan Vljakovic, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Present there on our side were Vice Premier Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, Minister of External Economic Affairs Kim Yong-yul, and Korean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Yugoslavia Yi In-kyu.

Present on the opposite side were Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY; Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY; Miodrag Bogicievic, Yugoslav ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, and others.

The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

#### Vljakovic Lays Wreath

SK310501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang March 30 (KCNA) -- Comrade Radovan Vljakovic, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and his entourage on an official goodwill visit to Korea presented a wreath in the Taesongsan Revolutionary Martyrs cemetery on the afternoon of March 30.

Present on the occasion were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin and other senior officials.

A guard of honour of the Korean People's Army was lined up in the cemetery.

The guests observed a moment's silence in memory of the revolutionary fighters who laid down their lives for the noble cause of the liberation of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people. They went round the cemetery then, President Radovan Vljakovic and his entourage visited the exhibition of achievements in socialist construction.

Seeing the exhibits showing the development of various fields of the national economy, the guests congratulated the Korean people on their leaping progress in socialist construction under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

After the inspection, Comrade Radovan Vljakovic wrote in the visitor's book that the exhibits proved the overall and dynamic development and achievements made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in all fields of the socialist economic affairs. He added that these were results of the leadership of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il, the respected leader.



In the morning, the wife of Comrade Radovan Vlackovic and other Yugoslav guests inspected the tower of chuche idea and the Pyongyang Embroidery Institute.

#### Attends Theater

SK310507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang March 30 (KCNA) -- A music and dance performance was given by artistes in Pyongyang at the Mansudee Art Theatre on the evening of March 30 in honor of Comrade Radovan Vlackovic, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, saw the performance in company with Comrade Radovan Vlackovic.

When Comrade Kim Il-song appeared in the hall, conducting Comrade Radovan Vlackovic, amid the welcome music, the entire audience warmly welcomed them with thunderous cheers of "hurrah!" and stromy applause. Invited to see the performance were the entourage of Comrade Radovan Vlackovic and his entourage and officials of the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin and working people in the city saw the performance with the guests. Prior to the performance, the band played the national anthems of Yugoslavia and Korea.

The chorus and orchestra "we live in the embrace of the leader" and the Yugoslav song "the banner of the party" were the curtain-raiser of the colorful program. At the end of the performance the national flags of Korea and Yugoslavia were projected on at the background of the stage and artistes in costumes of the two countries danced a friendship dance to the tune of Yugoslav music.

Cheers of "hurrah!" burst forth again in the hall, which was overflowing with feelings of friendship and comradeship between the two peoples.

Comrade Radovan Vlackovic, accompanied by Comrade Kim Il-song, mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the artistes in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photo with them.

#### 31 March Talks Noted

SK311039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA) -- Talks were held again today between Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Radovan Vlackovic, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Present at the talks on our side were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-yul and Korean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Yugoslavia Yi In-kyu.

Present on the opposite side were Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of the SFRY, Mijat Sukovic, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, Miodrag Bogicevic, Yugoslav ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, and others.

The talks passed in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

#### Vlajkovic Tours Mangyongdae

SK010423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang March 31 (KCNA) -- Comrade Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and his entourage on an official goodwill visit to Korea visited Mangyongdae on the afternoon of March 31. Hearing an explanation about the revolutionary family and revolutionary activities of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the guests saw the mementoes preserved in his old home in Mangyongdae. They posed for a souvenir picture in front of the old home.

Comrade Radovan Vlajkovic planted a tree in commemoration of his visit to Mangyongdae and made an entry in the visitor's book. Then they went to the construction site of the Nampo barrage.

After going round the locks and the dam, Comrade Radovan Vlajkovic congratulated the soldier-builders for their successful construction of the Nampo barrage, a grand monumental structure. He made an entry in the visitor's book.

The guests visited the Nampo glassware factory and went round workshops and saw various kinds of glasswares.

They were accompanied by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam and other senior officials.

In the morning the wife of Comrade Radovan Vlajkovic and some members of his entourage inspected the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and Changgwang Kindergarten.

#### KIM YONG-NAM HOLDS TALK WITH SFRY OFFICIAL

SK010435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Pyongyang April 1 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on March 31 between Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister of Korea, and Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yul, Korean Ambassador to Yugoslavia Yi In-kyu and officials concerned.

Present on the opposite side were Miodrag Bogicevic, Yugoslav ambassador to Korea, and officials concerned.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

DELEGATION HEADS VIEW NORTH'S REJECTION OF TALKS

SK010952 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] In a telephone message sent to our side this morning, the North Korean side rejected our 26 March proposal for holding the 6th North-South economic talks on 30 April and the 11th North-South Red Cross talks on 27 May. In this telephone message sent in the names of the leaders of the North Korean delegations to North-South economic and Red Cross talks, the North Korean side insisted that there is no room for it to consider our proposal for the time being because the "Team Spirit" exercise is being continuously staged.

Prior to this, the North Korean side yesterday rejected, under the pretext of the "Team Spirit" exercise, our proposal for holding the preliminary contact for the North-South parliamentary talks on 14 May.

Commenting on the North Korean side's rejection of dialogue, Yi Yong-tok, our senior member to the North-South Red Cross talks, described the North Korean side's refusal to reach an agreement on the date of talks under the pretext of the "Team Spirit" exercise, which has nothing to do with talks, as an act causing us to suspect the attitude of the North Korean side toward dialogue. He then urged the North Korean side to respond to dialogue at the earliest possible date on the basis of the spirit of the Red Cross.

Mun Hui-kap, our senior member to the North-South economic talks, urged the North Korean side not to repeat a proposal that is unreasonable and to respond to the 6th economic talks, on which the parties concerned have already reached an agreement.

Kwon Chong-tal, our senior member to the North-South parliamentary talks, today expressed feelings of great regret, describing the North Korean side's rejection of our proposal for holding the 3d preliminary contact of the North-South parliamentary talks by making an insulting remark that this proposal is not worth considering as an act of laying artificial obstacles on the future path of resuming dialogue.

Senior member Kwon Chong-tal described the North Korean side's act of babbling in words only about the alleviation of tension while rejecting dialogue and contacts between the North and South as one representing a discrepancy between words and actions. He then said that an attempt to lay responsibility for the suspension of dialogue with our side is not right. Senior member Kwon Chong-tal said that instead of accusing the North Korean side of an act representing a discrepancy between words and actions and an act of evading responsibility, he hopes with patience for the sake of peace in the country and for the sake of the future of the people that the North Korean side will come to the site of dialogue at the earliest possible date after reviewing its positions.

TONG-A ILBO RECOUNTS KWANGJU RALLY, DEMONSTRATION

SK311130 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 31 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] At 1400 on 30 March, the NKDP held an inaugural meeting of the South Cholla Provincial branch of the Committee for the Promotion of Constitutional Revision at the YMCA building in Kwangju, South Cholla Province. NKDP Vice President Yi Chung-chae was named to head the branch office.

Some 60 NKDP lawmakers, including President Yi Min-u and advisor Kim Yong-sam, lawyer Cho Nam-sun, representatives of the berieved families of those who were sacrificed during the Kwangju incident, and a large number of off-stage personages participated in the meeting.



While the 5-hour meeting was in progress, Kwangju citizens and students packed such downtown streets as Kumnamno and Chungchangno, the plaza in front of the Provincial Government building, and places around fountains and rotary streets around the building. And for a while the traffic was completely paralyzed on major downtown streets. Shops in these streets were closed for the duration of the meeting.

In his speech at the meeting NKDP President Yi immediately proposed a moment of silence for "the democracy fighters who fell 6 years ago on this street, Kumnamno."

Mentioning such incidents as the indictment drawn up against NKDP lawmakers Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong, an incident that occurred when the ruling party tried to railroad through a bill related to tax reductions, the manhandling incident that happened toward the end of last year's year end National Assembly session, and the recent police instruction to taxi drivers to report on passengers spreading groundless rumors, President Yi said: I solemnly warn the regime that it must apologize to the people from the bottom of its heart. President Yi continue: Under the current Constitution, our party will not nominate any candidate for the presidential election held in 1988 and will continue to the end a movement of boycotting the election. After this remark, he proposed applause to encourage the two Kims to remain united.

In a speech following President Yi, advisor Kim Yong-sam declared: A grand march for democratization has started from this street, Kumnamno, a spot of history-making in the 1980's. Just like Jesus Christ resurrected, the rays of democracy will ultimately come without fail. Advisor Kim said: History is on the side of democratization. Then he once again called for tripartite talks between President Chon and the two Kims, a call he had already put forward at the end of the inaugural meeting in Pusan.

Meanwhile, Kim Tae-chung, cochairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy [CPD], who had been stopped from participating in the inaugural meeting due to the police measure of forcibly sending him back to his house, sent his tape-recorded speech for a second time after the Pusan meeting.

After recalling the situation that followed 17 May 1981, Kim Tae-chung said in his taped speech: The only path for me to follow is to struggle for democracy, national unification, and the rights of masses, in the spirit of those who fell during the Kwangju incident. Cochairman Kim continued: There is no question that the Olympics are a great national event. However, democratization of the country is far greater than the Olympics. The grudge harbored by those who fell during the Kwangju incident must be given expression, no matter what. He then called for a clear picture as to what exactly happened during the incident.

The meeting also adopted a 7-point letter of resolution declaring that revising the Constitution to make it a democratic one is the one and only way to overcome the crisis gripping the country.

When the meeting came to an end, the masses followed the NKDP leaders, who were proceeding to the branch office of Kwangju Eastern-Northern District located in Taeindong, Kwangju, which is headed by NKDP lawmaker Sin Ki-ha, to inaugurate the office chanting such songs as "Arirang" and "Pioneer." During this the masses in the march were halted by some people who urged them to stage a arm-in-arm sit-in on the streets until Kim Tae-chung appeared before them.

In the meantime, at about 1800, President Yi and advisor Kim, realizing that the masses had not dispersed even after the inaugural meeting, climbed up on the roof of the branch office and urged the masses to commit themselves to nonviolence, peaceful struggle, to abide by the law, and to maintain order. Following this, with President Yi and advisor Kim at the head, many party members and citizens left the site of the meeting to go to the NKDP's No 1 Kwangju district office, about 1 km from the meeting site, passing through Kumnamno.

As this large number of citizens poured out into Kumnamno Street, the police tried to drive them out onto the pedestrian path or out into narrow alleys off the main street. For a while the city's traffic was completely halted in these areas. However, there were no injuries or clashes.

At about 1825, when the inaugural meeting at the NKDP's No 1 Kwangju district office came to an end, the citizens gathered there staged a hand-in-hand sit-in in front of the office, shouting slogans.

At 1900, students among the masses engaged in the sit-in separated themselves from the crowd and started to move toward the Provincial Government building arm-in-arm, shouting slogans. The students who managed to advance to a spot near the building of Kwangju Public Investment Bank, located on the Fifth Kumnamno, were met by a group of police who had been posted along the street. A clash between the students and police followed. As a result, a riot policeman received a head injury and was taken to a nearby hospital.

At about 2050 in the evening, hundreds of students came in droves to the plaza in front of the Provincial Government building. Citizens watched them chant antigovernment slogans and sing songs, including "Song of May." While urging the citizens to go home, the police tried twice to disperse the students, to no avail. The demonstrators [as published] responded to the urging of the police with rock-throwing.

As night progressed, the number of demonstrators began to shrink, and only 300 people remained by 2130. This group of citizens continued demonstrating. They brought down a 15-meter arch standing in front of the Provincial Government building, part of celebration to mark the city's elevation to the rank of a special city, and the demonstrators set fire to the wrecked arch. After this, the demonstrating crowd staged another sit-in in Kwangju Plaza. At about midnight, the police, discovering the number of the demonstrators had shrunk to only 200, sent 500 combat police to disperse them by firing tear gas canisters. The crowd was forced to disperse.

In the meantime, the Kwangju Municipal Government held a hiking meeting as a part of celebrations for the city's elevation into the ranks of special cities. Many government officials and students participated in this hiking meeting, which was held on Mt Mudung. However, the pro baseball game held in Mudung Stadium drew very few fans and many seats were empty.

#### DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS U.S. DEFENSE OFFICIALS

SK010311 Seoul YONHAP in English 0237 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 1 (YONHAP) -- South Korean National Defense Minister Yi Ki-paek Tuesday received courtesy calls from Adm. William J. Crowe Jr., chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Adm. Ronald J. Hays, commander of the Pacific Command, at his office here. The two U.S. defense officials came to Seoul to attend the 18th South Korean-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM).

Yi said that the annual SCM has contributed greatly to the promotion of U.S. and Korean common interests, as well as friendly relations, and that it has decisively contributed to stability on the Korean peninsula. Yi asked Crowe and Hays to cooperate in making the SCM a success.

Also attending the meeting were Chong Chin-kwon, chairman of the Korean Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Richard L. Walker, U.S. ambassador to Korea.

#### More on U.S.-ROK Military Meeting

SK010319 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Seoul, April 1 (YONHAP) -- U.S. and South Korean military leaders discussed ways to cope with the North Korean threat during the eighth Military Committee Meeting (MCM), held at the Defense Ministry here on Tuesday. The two sides agreed that Seoul and Washington should strengthen security ties on the strength of the strong South Korean-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC) and that the United States should continue to support South Korea militarily.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff of both countries -- Gen. Chong Chin-kwon of Korea and Adm. William J. Crowe of the United States -- presided over the one-day MCM, which preceded the 17th annual South Korean-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting (SCM), scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday. The two sides also agreed to work together to boost the ability of the CFC to cope with North Korea's enhanced chemical warfare capability. They also agreed on the need to strengthen the annual South Korean-U.S. joint military exercise, 'Team Spirit,' until 1988, the sources said.

To counter Pyongyang's so-called 'five-to-seven-day strategy,' the two sides reviewed ways to deploy at an early date additional U.S. troops outside the Korean peninsula in the event of war and discussed in depth the problem of increasing U.S. troop strength in the Far East. Their plans were based on the judgment that the recent military cooperation between Pyongyang and Moscow has brought a military imbalance to the Pacific region, according to the sources.

Both sides expressed satisfaction over the enhanced capability of South Korea to thwart North Korea's low-altitude infiltration through the deployment of 'red eye' radars and stinger missiles. The decision to deploy the radars and missiles was made last year at the seventh MCM in Washington as a means of countering North Korea's smuggling of U.S.-built helicopters. The United States also agreed to continue its efforts to block the outflow of the helicopter parts to Pyongyang and to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents, the sources said.

The two sides agreed that the strengthening of military ties between Pyongyang and Moscow has become more conspicuous than ever before. Pyongyang has recently bought Soviet-built weapons, including SCUD missiles and SA 3 missiles, and Pyongyang has given permission to Soviet ships to call at Wonsan port and to Soviet aircraft to fly over North Korean airspace, they said.

The U.S. and South Korean military leaders also shared the view that North Korea, despite its serious economic plight, has continued its military build-up and that the military imbalance between South and North Korea is intensifying. They agreed to improve the early warning systems and to strengthen the combat preparedness of the CFC in order to ensure the success of the 1986 Asian games and 1988 Olympics, both to be held in Seoul.



HUN SEN RECEIVES VISITING LAO DELEGATION 28 MARCH

BK311158 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1136 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 31 -- Hun Sen, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee premier and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, received in Phnom Penh Friday a visiting delegation of the Ministry of Transport and Posts of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by its Vice minister Boiasai Lovanasai. Kampuchean Vice Minister of Posts, Transport and Communications Chhim Seng was also present.

Hun Sen warmly welcomed the guests' visit as "a new development of the cooperation between the two countries." He asked the delegation to convey his best regards to the party and the Government of Laos.

For his part, Bouasi Lovansai told Hun Sen of his fruitful visit, which, he said, would help strengthen the cooperation on transport between Laos and Kampuchea.

HUN SEN GREETES SRV GEOLOGICAL DELEGATION

BK281256 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1119 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 28 -- Hun Sen, Politburo member of the Central Committee of People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea received in Phnom Penh Thursday morning a Vietnamese geological delegation led by Tran Duc Luong, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and director of the Vietnamese General Department of Geology.

Hun Sen warmly welcomed the guests' visit which, he said, was of great significance for geological research -- a strategic work for economic and technical development of the two countries. Premier Hun Sen pledged to do his best to create favorable conditions for the geological development in Kampuchea, and expressed his thanks toward the Vietnamese party, government and people for their help in the field.

For his part, Tran Duc Luong said that his country would do its best to assist Kampuchea in restoring its geological work. He also expressed his satisfaction at the re-setting up of geological service in Kampuchea which had been dismantled during the Pol Pot time.

It Prang, vice minister of industry [was] also present on the occasion.

The delegation left Phnom Penh the same day ending its eight-day visit to Kampuchea. While in Kampuchea the delegation was also received by Meas Samnang, industry minister, and signed with the Kampuchean side a protocol on cooperation for 1986 and cooperation agreements for 1986-90.

The Vietnamese guests also visited many places of historical interests such as the Tuol Sleng museum of genocide, the former royal palace, the national museum and various economic establishments.

KPRP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BCP CONGRESS IN SOFIA

BK281300 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1138 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 28 -- A delegation of the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, left Phnom Penh Friday afternoon for Sofia, Bulgaria, to attend the 13th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The delegation, led by Ney Pena, Politburo member of the Central Committee of the P.R.P.K. [KPRP] was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Nguon Nhel, candidate Politburo member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh party committee; Kong Korm, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy foreign minister; Yos Son, member of the Party Central Committee and vice president of the Commission for External Relations of the party Central Committee. Lyuden V. Damyanov, Bulgarian ambassador to Kampuchea was also present.

NEW BULGARIAN PREMIER CONGRATULATED ON ELECTION

BK280548 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, recently sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Georgi Atanasov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, who has just been elected chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

The message said, among other things: I am firmly convinced that based on the principles of Marxism, Leninism, and proletarian internationalism, the fraternal relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between our two parties, governments, and peoples will further strengthen and develop in the interest of our common cause of peace and socialism.

Please accept my warmest greetings and best wishes for your good health and greater success in fulfilling your noble mission.

PHNOM PENH REPORTS RETURN OF 335 'MISLED' PERSONS

BK310151 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] On [date indistinct] February, 335 misled persons turned themselves in to authorities throughout the country, bringing along 217 assorted weapons.

Since turning themselves in and confessing their past mistakes, these misled persons have been pardoned and warmly welcomed by the people and authorities at all levels. They have now returned to their hometowns to live with their relatives, friends and families and earn a living by launching production drives in solidarity groups. They are enjoying the same rights and freedoms as other citizens.

These misled persons include 96 in Battambang Province, who brought along 62 weapons; and 178 others in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, who brought along 103 assorted weapons.

In January, 585 misled persons turned themselves in to our revolutionary authorities, bringing along 372 assorted weapons and a quantity of documents and war materiel.

USSR RENOVATION AID IN ANGKOR WAT TO BOOST TOURISM

BK300036 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Mar 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Soviet Union has been asked to help renovate the fabled Angkor Wat and Siem Reap City to attract foreign tourists to Kampuchea, informed sources said yesterday. The sources said that during the third week of last month, a team of Soviet experts visited Siem Reap for discussions with Vietnamese and Heng Samrin officials on the feasibility of renovating and cleaning up the two tourist spots.

The sources said that the plan to boost tourism in Kampuchea was aimed at increasing revenue for the Phnom Penh Administration afflicted by serious economic woes.

Inflation in the war-torn country has been rising and the Kampuchean currency, riel, has been devalued in its practical conversion rate to five riels a baht compared to 2.5 riels previously.

The price of rice has also skyrocketed to 5,000 riels in the current dry season partly due to the seasonal shortage, compared to about 500 riels previously.

The sources said that the renovation plans include repair of hotels and electricity facilities in Siem Reap. At the same time, Vietnamese troops keeping security in Angkor Wat which covers almost two square kms, were also doubled.

Khmer resistance guerrillas will be reluctant to disrupt the plan to boost tourism by making use of the sacred complex built as the Khmer capital city over 700 years ago because they also want to preserve the cultural heritage and would avoid turning the ground into a battle zone, sources said.

Polish experts also plan to help renovate Angkor Wat, one of Asia's most beautiful temples.

Western archaeologists have voiced their concern over the lack of renovation for years. The war in Kampuchea has stalled the launching of the renovation plan, though. Last December, following talks in Hanoi between diplomats from Australia, France, India and Poland, a team of Polish experts visited the temple complex to get first-hand information on the situation there. The team returned with the impression that the need to renovate the monument was very urgent.

THE NATION ON SRV-TRAINED ORPHANS RECENT RETURN

BK300030 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Mar 86 pp 1,2

[Text] Hundreds of Khmer orphans, having completed their training and studies in Vietnam, have returned to Kampuchea to work in the Heng Samrin government, serving as soldiers or spies against the Khmer resistance forces, intelligence sources told THE NATION yesterday. The orphans are among about 2,000 Khmer children taken from Kampuchea to Hanoi in 1979 following the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea. They were about eight to 13 years old then.

The returnees are about 20 years old. Intelligence information is still sketchy as to whether all 2,000 orphans had returned to Kampuchea. However, a group of about 300 Khmer orphans were sent back from Vietnam to Phnom Penh, the capital of Kampuchea, and have started working in various fields.



The returnees have been trained in military matters, foreign languages, intelligence gathering and have undergone political indoctrination. Some of them are now secretaries of interpreters for high-ranking officials in the Heng Samrin regime, the sources said. They can serve as interpreters because they have studied such foreign languages as Chinese, Thai, Vietnamese, English, French and even Russian.

Some of them have sought to infiltrate the resistance forces. The information about them was recently revealed by some who defected to the resistance.

The sources said that the Vietnamese made use of the orphans' hatred of the Khmer Rouge and indoctrinated them to use against the resistance. The resistance is portrayed as "Pol Potists" regardless of the fact that it is composed of two non-communist factions -- the Army of Nationalist Sihanoukists and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) -- and the Khmer Rouge. Hanoi and the Heng Samrin regimes have claimed that the resistance coalition was only a cosmetic cover for the Khmer Rouge.

The return of the Khmer orphans reflected the lack of confidence the Vietnamese had in the Heng Samrin regime, the sources said.

In a related development, Khmer resistance sources said they detected the build-up of Vietnamese forces in the vicinity of Phnum Malai, near hide-outs of the Khmer Rouge, which came under heavy Vietnamese attack in the last dry-season offensive. The beef-up of Vietnamese forces has touched off speculation that the Vietnamese may soon attack resistance guerrillas in the areas.

Another vulnerable area is the northeastern terrain flanked by Highway No 68 and Highway No 69. The build-up of Vietnamese force there appears to be a prelude to small-scale mop-up operations against resistance guerrillas in the zone, the sources said.

Fighting has apparently moved from the Thai-Kampuchean border to the inland areas this year due to attempts by the resistance to step up penetration of the interior. The ANS [National Sihanoukist Army] meanwhile, has sent guerrillas into Battambang, Siem Reap and Oddar Meanchey. The non-communist force plans to penetrate Pursat and Kampong Chhnang soon.

#### SIHANOUK THANKS THAI FOREIGN MINISTER FOR SUPPORT

BK310300 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] On 22 March, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk president of Democratic Kampuchea, sent a message to His Excellency Sitthi Sawetsila, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Thailand, who sent him a message voicing support for the 8-point peace proposal made on 17 March by the CGDK. The message read in full as follows:

To His Excellency Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Thailand, through His Excellency Orachun Tanaphong, Thai ambassador to Beijing:

Your Excellency: I am greatly honored to receive your message today through His Excellency Ambassador Orachun Tanaphong. I would like to express profound thanks to you for your greetings. I am very happy to learn that the Kingdom of Thailand welcomes and supports the 8-point proposal made by the CGDK during the latest meeting of the three factions' leaders.

On behalf of the CGDK, Prime Minister Son Sann, and Vice President Khieu Samphan and in my own name, I would like to express profound thanks to Your Excellency and the royal government of Thailand for having given unswerving, firm, and constant support to us.

We hope that the world community will have an active response to our 8-point proposal. We highly value the valuable support given us by the famous Kingdom of Thailand and the significance of all kinds of aid that your famous government has generously given to our national liberation struggle. We will never forget the fact that the great Thai people have heroically and fraternally sided with us by adhering to the stand of defending the just cause, freedom, and peace in our bitter and miserable historic period.

Please accept our thanks and highest regards.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk

VONADK CARRIES KHIEU SAMPHAN MESSAGE TO SIHANOUK

BK290350 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in  
Cambodian 2315 GMT 28 Mar 86

[27 March message from Democratic Kampuchean Vice President Khieu Samphan to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea on 22 March -- read by announcer]

[Text] To Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, respected Samdech: There will be a meeting of high-ranking ASEAN officials in Manila Philippines, 3-4 April. The ASEAN countries have requested the participation of a CGDK delegation. Realizing that the ASEAN countries have supported our CGDK's 8-point proposal, we should accept their invitation to cooperate with them and discuss their future assistance to us.

I have informed His Excellency Son Sann and suggested to him that he should attend this meeting with me, but he has not responded clearly to my suggestion. I will speak to him again about this. I believe that it would be very good for His Excellency Son Sann to participate in this meeting. If he cannot attend, however, he should appoint someone, such as His Excellency Bun Say, to participate in this meeting with me.

Would the Samdech appoint someone to attend this meeting with me? It would be very good if Prince Rannarit were to want to go with me. I have also written him a letter about this issue.

Would the Samdech send additional instructions to me and our delegation?

Please, Samdech, accept my highest regards and respects.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 27 March 1986

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs

2 SOVIETS KILLED, 58 VILLAGES FREED IN BATTAMBANG

BK010113 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in  
Cambodian 2315 GMT 31 Mar 86

["Preliminary Report on Attack to Smash Battambang Town and Dismantle the Vietnamese Administrations in the Suburbs of and Around Battambang Town"]

[Text] At 2300 on 28 March, our National Army launched an 11-pronged attack to smash Battambang town and dismantle the Vietnamese administrations in the Suburbs of and around Battambang town by dividing our forces into 5 columns.

1. In the northern part of Battambang town, we divided our forces into two prongs. The first prong attacked and dismantled the Vietnamese administrations along the Sangke River bank and linked up at Piphat monastery and the stone bridge in the center of Battambang town. The second prong attacked Daeum Dong market and linked up at Piphat monastery and the new stone bridge in the middle of Battambang town.

2. In the northwestern part of Battambang town, we divided into three prongs. The prong charged into the Vietnamese battalion position at Andong Chen in order to head toward (Prey Khen) and link up at Piphat monastery and the new stone bridge in the middle of Battambang town. The second prong charged into the Vietnamese regimental position at Kbal Khmoch, which is the defense line of Battambang town from the west, and moved on northward toward a Vietnamese battalion position at Popeal Khae, while another part of our forces launched a sweeping attack from Kbal Khmoch township toward Trang village. The third prong launched a sweeping attack from Kbal Khmoch township and moved southward along the trail toward Prey Totoeng village.

3. In the southwestern part of the town, we divided our forces into two prongs. The first prong moved toward Andong Pring township and Au Mal commune office. The second prong charged into the Vietnamese battalion position at Vat Roka monastery and swept up the defense system of Battambang town from the Southwest.

4. In the southern part of Battambang town, we attacked the Vietnamese position at O Sralau, which defended Battambang town from the south.

5. In the eastern part of Battambang town, we divided our forces into three prongs. The first prong attacked the Vietnamese positions at the university and the Bek Chan airport. The second prong headed toward the Sangke District seat located at Anlung Vil township. The third prong attacked the Vietnamese position at Bokor. As a result: We killed 72 Vietnamese enemies on the spot, including 2 Soviet advisers, 1 Vietnamese battalion commander, 2 Vietnamese company commanders, and 4 Vietnamese platoon commanders; wounded 115 others; and captured 1 other. We destroyed three tanks -- one T-62 and two T-63 tanks. We destroyed 87 assorted weapons -- including 3 DK-85's, 4 DK-82's, 2 82-mm mortars, 3 60-mm mortars, 5 12.7-mm guns, 4 Goryunov guns, 1 drum-magazine machine gun, 6 RPD's, 6 B-41's, 12 B-40's, 3 M-79's, 10 SK's, 26 AK's, 4 pistols [figures as heard] -- 1 ammunition depot, 3 military training centers, 7 warehouses containing hundreds of thousands of metric tons of war material for supplying the Vietnamese aggressor troops in the western border battlefield, 1 big foundry, 1 large textile mill, 4 large rice mills containing 1,700 sacks of rice and paddy, 2 tractors, 5 military motorcycles, 5 Honda motorcycles, 5 typewriters, 13 field radios of the 15-watt, 2-watt, and C-25 types, 50 bicycles, 82 barracks, 5 commune office buildings, a 50-meter bridge at O Ta Ki along Route 5, and a quantity of war material. We seized 1 60-mm mortar, 2 drum-magazine machine guns, 1 RPD, 150 rounds of b-40 rockets, 5 crates of AK ammunition, 10 crates of machinegun rounds, 30 rounds of 60-mm mortar shells, and some war material.

We freed and sent home 30 inhabitants imprisoned in Battambang town by the Vietnamese enemies. We liberated the Sangke District seat located at Anlung Vil township; Kbal Khmoch and Andong Pring townships; 5 communes -- namely, Peam Ek, Kdol, Samakki, Chrey, and Au Mal -- and 58 villages near and around Battambang town -- namely, Don Teav, Suor Ey, (Kong Tum), Peam Ek, Prek Khnao, Ta Kop, Rohal Suong, Keak Dong, Ta Prouch, Prey Totoeng, Trang, Kantuot, Kdol, Prek Kroch, Ta Kav, Sla Ket, Pou Khnong, (Pou Mtrei), Dam Spei, (Chvea Toch), Chamka Samraong, Ta Koy, Peam Kev, Prey Shen, Andong Cheng, (Prey Sothin), O Cha, Kbal Khmoch, Svay Chrum, Korkou, Chrey, Srang, Thnong, Ta Lek, (Hai San), (Ngo Rou), O Ta Ki, O Ta Ke, Popeal Khe, Khse Luos, Roleak, Prey Dach, Andong Pring, Au Mal, Vat Roka, Prey Roka, Moan Her, Prey Kon Khla, Kon Sek, (Sarang), O M'ni, Kroch, Bak Daok, Anlung Vil, Bokor, O Sralau, Pou Vongsa, and (Norea).



NOUHAK PHOUMSAVAN ADDRESSES ECONOMIC CADRES

BK281128 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Vientiane, March 28 (OANA-KPL) -- Nouhak Phoumsavan, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers met leading officials in the economic sectors in Savannakhet Province on March 22.

On this occasion, the first vice-chairman hailed the past 20 years multifaceted achievements scored by the province in the work of socialist transformation and construction. Here, he emphasized the positive role of trade cooperatives that must establish firm roots in hamlets, villages upward. Besides that, Nouhak Phoumsavan also pointed out some key measures to overcome economic difficulties and make trade further developed.

PARTY INSTRUCTION ISSUED ON PUBLICATIONS

BK281318 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 19 Mar 86

[14 March "instruction" issued by the Secretariat of the LPRP Central Committee and signed by Khamtai Siphandon, Political Bureau and Secretariat member of the party central committee on "Strengthening Paper Management"]

[Text] Revolutionary newspapers and journals are considered sharp tools of the party. They fulfill the political, ideological, and organizational tasks of the party. They serve as tools to carry out the work of proletarian dictatorship and to implement the people's rights to collective mastery.

After the complete liberation of the country, our newspapers and journals have been developed both in quantity and quality. At present, there are 17 newspapers and journals throughout the country. There are also a number of illustrated news magazines and bulletins on scientific, technical, and academic knowledge. Generally speaking, the newspaper and journal work has been considerably developed in terms of quantity. The quality has also been transformed and consolidated step by step. Utmost efforts have been made to have the newspapers and journals serve the various political tasks of the party in each stage of revolution. The newspapers and journals have positively contributed to the political, ideological, and organizational tasks of the party and worthily contributed to the overall victory of the revolution in transforming and building socialism in the past 10 years.

Along with these good points and achievements, our newspapers and journals still lack rich and prosperous contents. The ideological, concrete, and struggle characteristics still remain at a low level. The volume of publication and distribution is still small when compared with the requirements. The value and efficiency of the newspapers and journals are still at a low level. Although efforts have been made to manage the newspapers and journals, the newspaper management apparatus has yet to be completely perfected. In some provinces or branches of services, newspapers and journals have been set up or published that are not in accordance with regulations. The printing and distributing service is still slow and it still fails to thoroughly serve the districts and localities. Certain newspapers and journals do not maintain some rules or regulations and still do not set appropriate objectives and an organizational system. Their appointment and transfer of cadres, editors, and deputy editors have not been made in accordance with principles.

Therefore, to correctly standardize the newspaper and journal management work in conformity with the party's political task, the secretariat of the party Central Committee issues the following instruction:

1. Under the present practical conditions in which an issuance of more newspapers or journals is impossible, the basic direction is to consolidate and increase the quality in terms of contents and transform the forms of the existing newspapers and journals while raising their value and efficiency in the propaganda field. If necessary, expansion is allowed. But it must be based on an actual capability and must be approved by the propaganda and training board of the party Central Committee first. The existing newspapers and journals must be reviewed. If it is found that any newspaper or journal is still needed, but that it fails to correctly comply with the regulations, responsible organizations must give suggestions and advice to it. If it is viewed that any newspaper or journal is not necessary or its roles, responsibilities, and objectives (?are the same as those) of other newspapers or journals, its publication and distribution must be stopped right away.

Newspapers and journals locally published and distributed are not allowed to be exchanged for various newspapers and journals or be distributed abroad without permission. Various foreign newspapers and journals published and distributed in our country or brought into our country for distribution must be censored. If it is viewed that they are all correct, they can be allowed to be distributed. But, if it is viewed that they are not good, their publication and distribution must be stopped at once.

Various scientific and technical organizations are responsible for the publication of news reports or articles on scientific and academic knowledge by the services of organizations under their responsibility. The contents of the news reports and articles must basically be in conformity with the objectives. As for the bulletins published and distributed to serve extensive objectives, they must also follow the same regulations and principles as those implemented by other newspapers and journals.

2. Newspapers and journals are considered sharp tools which are used to serve the party's ideological and political tasks. They are not issued just for the pleasure of audiences and are absolutely not issued to serve businesses or other purposes. For this reason, newspapers and journals are absolutely not allowed to follow a trend of trading. The fixing of prices for each newspaper or journal must be done on the basis of its requirements in political tasks. However, the quoted prices for publication work must also be taken into consideration.

3. Concrete plans must be adopted and permission must be granted before any additional newspaper or journal is published. Localities or various branches are not allowed to enforce their authority beyond the regulations to approve temporary publication and distribution of any newspaper or journal in excess of the fixed time. Approval must also be authorized before any change in size, period, number of pages, or volume of publication of any newspaper or journal is made. Contents of articles on goods published in newspapers or journals must be centered on the economic issue which is basically aimed at serving production, promoting production efficiency, transforming the circulation system, doing away with the old management mechanism, implementing a new management mechanism, and publicizing the material and spiritual life of the people of various tribes.

4. The State Planning Committee is authorized to collect printing paper from the whole society and then adopt a plan to distribute it for the printing of various newspapers and journals in accordance with a suggestion of the central propaganda and training board. Other organizations are not allowed to use the paper -- which is reserved particularly for the printing of newspapers and journals -- for other tasks except when there is an order from higher levels.

5. The distribution of newspapers and journals is regarded as a significant task. Therefore, it is appropriate to reform the distribution system and review the limit of expenses with a view to increasing the efficiency of the newspapers and journals and to creating more conditions for proprietors of various newspapers and journals to implement a return of the expenses step by step. Those proprietors who organize to distribute the various existing newspapers and journals by themselves should plan step by step to have the postal service do the distribution work for them. The postal organization is responsible for the delivery of newspapers and journals in accordance with the plan and it must guarantee that the newspapers and journals are not damaged and that the number of newspapers and journals delivered does not decrease. In case the postal service is still not be able to take that responsibility, the two sides can temporarily join in making arrangements in delivering the newspapers and journals or they can allow the newspaper and journal organization to do the delivery job for a certain period of time. Local newspapers must be distributed in the locality only. The distribution of newspapers of one locality to another locality can be done only with the approval of the organization which is in charge of granting approval for the issuance of the newspapers for that particular locality. The distribution of newspapers to other localities must be done in an appropriate proportion to the amount of newspapers published.

6. Chief of editorial staffs or managing editors are directly and comprehensively responsible for their newspaper and journal publication work to the party Central Committee, the Central Propaganda and Training Board, and organizations, offices, or localities to which they are attached. The appointments or transfers of chiefs of editorial staffs, managing editors, or deputy chiefs of editorial staffs must be done at the decision of the party committees or authorities in charge of this branch of service after getting approval from the central propaganda and training board of the party.

7. With regard to various significant newspapers and journals -- for example, the daily newspapers in the center and localities and the party journal -- if necessary, approval can be made for the setting up of small printing houses under the direct management of the editorial staffs of those particular newspapers and journals in order to guarantee the timely printing and reduction of expenses.

8. Only the newspapers and journals attached to the center are allowed to be exchanged with those of foreign newspaper and journal organizations. As for local newspapers which are printed in provinces and municipalities, if it is deemed necessary, a proposal must be made to get an approval from the central propaganda and training board. The distribution of newspapers and journals abroad is the responsibility of book and newspaper import and export companies or organizations.

9. The secretariat of the party Central Committee authorizes the Central Propaganda and Training Board to do the following on its behalf: study and make decisions on the work before granting approval for the issuance of new newspapers or journals, including newspapers issued irregularly on particular occasions; fix the status, role, duties, limits, objectives, size, volume of publications, and regulations on publication and distribution for each newspaper or journal; study and review all existing newspapers and journals and decide on the termination of publication and distribution of any newspaper or journal that is found to be unnecessary or not in accordance with the regulations and principles; collect figures on the demand for printing paper of each newspaper or journal and then submit a report on the demand to the State Planning Committee to allocate funds for each newspaper or journal for this purpose each year; make arrangements and plan to allocate an appropriate amount of printing paper to each newspaper or journal; guide the distribution of each newspaper or journal; cooperate with the Ministry of Transports and Posts and the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio, and Television in studying the expenses of publication and distribution for various newspapers and journals and then submit a report on this issue to the Council of Ministers.



join with the State Commodity Price Committee and the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio, and Television in studying and deciding on prices of various newspaper and journals. With regard to the prices of various newspapers and journals under the direct management of the secretariat of the party Central Committee, additional approval from the secretariat of the party Central Committee is needed.

The Central Propaganda and Training Board is also authorized to cooperate with the State Committee for News Agency, Newspaper, Radio, and Television in studying and adopting regulations and rules for newspapers and mass media apparatuses, such as news agencies, radio, television, loudspeaker systems, news films, documentaries, and other films, and submit them to the Council of Ministers for consideration and enforcement. The Central Propaganda and Training Board must make arrangements to extensively publicize this instruction in a timely and effective manner, strictly follow up the implementation of this instruction, and report the status and results of the implementation of this instruction to the secretariat of the party Central Committee.

[Dated] Vientiane, 14 March 1986

[Signed] Kahmtai Siphandon, on behalf of the secretariat of the LPRP Central Committee

'NATIONAL-LEVEL' LAO-THAI TALKS URGED

BK290430 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 28 Mar 86

["Talk": "Which Side Is Responsible for the Lao-Thai Problem?"]

[Text] In 1979, Thai-Lao relations improved considerably and the exchange of visits between the peoples of the two fraternal countries living on both sides of the Mekong River -- including exchanges of goods -- proceeded admirably on all levels. Representatives of the two governments also exchanged visits and signed two joint communiques reflecting both sides' sincerity and determination to improve and develop relations between the two peoples and demonstrating their readiness to resolve all bilateral problems peacefully. All this was the fruit of the efforts of the Governments of the LPDR and the Kingdom of Thailand and of talks and meetings between Thai and Lao governmental delegations and was an aspiration of the Thai and Lao peoples, who have had a tradition of fine fraternal relations since ancient times.

Nevertheless, at present this reality may become a mere dream if the Thai Government continues to pursue its current policy toward neighboring countries. In his commentary published in the 16 and 23 February issues of Bangkok's SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN, Chen Charik said in part: Does Thailand have conflicts that can justify the declaration of a local war with the Indochinese countries? In fact, the existing conflicts are caused by the Thai administration, which is pursuing an incorrect foreign policy serving some great powers. As a result, Thailand has come into conflict with its neighbors, thus harming the country economically and causing serious losses to the nation in life and property.

This fact can be demonstrated in many spheres. For example, militarily the ultra-rightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles, acting on Beijing's orders, sent regular troops to nibble at three Lao villages in Sayaboury Province in mid-1984. In the economic and trade spheres, the Thai ruling circles have pursued the so-called strategic goods policy toward Laos -- prohibiting trade with Laos in more than 200 items, using the words for the security of Thailand, as a pretext, and so forth -- as stated by Prasong Sunsiri, secretary general of the Thai National Security Council. Politically, the Thai side has tried to avoid the Lao side's proposals for talks, groundlessly arguing that problems must be resolved at the local level first, that they must be resolved secretly, and so forth.

Nevertheless, as the situation in Lao-Thai relations is complex because of the Thai Government's incorrect policy, it is naturally impossible to normalize relations on the local level. How can the local level talk about a national-level issue?

The only correct and appropriate way -- corresponding to the honest aspirations of the Thai and Lao peoples -- is for the Thai ruling circles to abandon the policy of tailing after foreigners and appoint a government-level delegation to meet and hold talks with the Lao side in accordance with the reasonable, correct proposals mentioned in Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut's letter of 1 July 1985, thus responding to the contents and spirit of the joint Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao communiques of 1979 concerning the settlement of problems in relations between the two countries.

#### PASASON RAPS U.S. 'REINFORCEMENT' IN ASIA

BK311334 Vientiane KPL in English 0858 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Vientiane, March 31 (OANA-KPL) -- "The U.S. deployment and reinforcement of its troops in various Asian strategic spots are basic threats to the nations in the region," The Lao leading daily "PASASON" writes today.

The U.S. is in a habit of proclaiming various important spots in Asia to be zones of its vital interests. The Pentagon has, so far, created a chain of military bases from South Korea to the west African coast through the Pacific and Indian oceans. In fact, the paper says, this U.S. forces belt is aimed at encircling the regional countries, especially the socialist countries, and a putting pressure on various Asian nations to follow U.S. military ventures.

Together with its power reinforcement, Washington has further put pressure on Japan to form Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance in its efforts to draw ASEAN countries into the U.S. military gambit. Washington has groundlessly raised the so-called "Indochinese threats" and "Soviet naval threats." As a result, some absentminded leaders in Asia -- particularly those in Thailand -- have poured huge money for U.S. war-machinery despite internal socio-economic crises. So doing, they favour the re-appearance of U.S. bases in Thai soil, the paper stresses.

Not only pressure is being used, Washington in its efforts realize ambitions schemes also resorts to terrorist action. [Sentence as received] It is worth recalling what the U.S. has done against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam over 20 years ago, and similarly Washington's recent terrorist action toward Libya. Therefore, it clearly proves that the U.S. reinforcement of troops in Asia strongly runs counter to the interests of peace and stability in the region. It is certain that this U.S. act will be foiled by the Asian peoples who favour peace, happiness and prosperity, regardless of their socio-political belief.

#### VIENTIANE ACHIEVEMENTS IN DEFENSE WORK REVIEWED

BK311203 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Feature article: "Vientiane Municipality Has Carried Out Excellently National Defense and Public Security Maintenance Work"]

[Summary] Over the past decades, under the former Indochinese Communist Party and the present LPRP, the people of Vientiane Municipality have promoted and expanded their patriotic tradition and spirit of heroic and undaunted struggle and greatly contributed to writing glorious chapters of our nation's history.

In the protracted, hard struggle against the French colonialists and then the U.S. imperialists, the Vientiane people enhanced their spirit of total sacrifice, including their lives, for national independence and freedom. Among the outstanding movements in the struggle were the uprisings to seize power from the hands of the French colonialists and the Japanese fascists in 1945 when the independence of Laos was proclaimed before the world, and the uprisings to seize the administration in 1975 when the U.S. imperialists were driven out of the country and the administration of their lackeys was overthrown.

In the process of the revolutionary struggle, many revolutionaries and citizens of Vientiane Municipality achieved heroic deeds which have been recorded in the history of our nation. At the same time, many villages and cantons have become bright and outstanding examples of heroic struggle and the spirit of sacrifice for us as well as future generations.

"After the liberation of the country, the people of Vientiane Municipality faced many difficulties as a result of the subtle, postwar schemes of the enemies. Although the people of various classes have maintained a spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm, they have maintained different political trends. The neocolonialist economic and social foundations have remained in existence; not many political foundations have been set up; and cadres have maintained a low level of understanding of the state, economic, and social managements. All these have obstructed considerably our revolution."

But, over the past 10 years, under the clear-sighted leadership of the party with the beloved and respected comrade general secretary as head, the people of Vientiane have enhanced their spirit of cherishing the country and the new, socialist system and have determinedly overcome various difficulties, obstacles, and trials in struggling against the enemies and between the two systems. "In particular, the Vientiane people have faced the general war of sabotage carried out by the Beijing big-national expansionists and hegemonists." They have scored ever greater and firmer achievements in many fields.

"Since the liberation of the whole country and the beginning of the new stage of revolution, the enemies have never ceased in carrying out activities to sabotage our new system. In particular, they have concentrated on sabotaging Vientiane in all fields through many tricks and under different forms, including the use of military forces to conduct provocations and threats and to annex territory. They have also plotted to create disturbances to sabotage various leading organizations and economic, cultural, and social establishments. In particular, they have carried out schemes to create disturbances during the celebration of major, significant festivals of the nation with the hope of weakening our revolutionary forces and overthrowing the new system. Their hope, however, has been systematically and painfully defeated."

Having always heightened vigilance, promoted and expanded the rights to collective mastery, and implemented the national defense and public security line of the party, the Vientiane people, together with troops and public security forces, have smashed within time the evil schemes of the enemies, dismantled their underground forces, and securely defended the territory of the municipality. Along with this, the Vientiane people have reeducated and rebuilt victims of the old society and helped them to gradually become good citizens of the country. At the same time, "the national defense and public security maintenance network has been extensively consolidated, built, and developed in quality from the grass-roots level."



FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS SRV BORDER VIOLATIONS

BK311252 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The Foreign Ministry stated today that on 18 March the Thai Government sent a protest note to the UN secretary general on violations by Vietnamese forces on Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity during February-March, as follows:

1. On 11 February, Vietnamese soldiers intruded into Thailand at Ban Nong Phak Waen, Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province and clashed with volunteers guarding the village, resulting in two volunteers being killed and two others wounded.
1. On 11 February, Vietnamese forces intruded 2 km into Thai territory east of Ta Ngok hill, Tambon Khlong Hat, Prachin Buri Province and clashed with patrolling Thai forces, resulting in a Thai soldier being wounded and four Vietnamese soldiers being taken prisoner.
3. From 17-19 February Thai patrol units discovered a cache of weapons and 95 sets of assorted mines near Ban Paet Un, Nam Yun District, Ubon Ratchathani. This indicates Vietnam's ill intentions toward the Thai Government and people.
4. On 20 February, Thai rangers and volunteers stepped on landmines planted by Vietnamese soldiers near Ban Paet Un, resulting in 10 of them being killed and 18 others wounded.
5. On 23 February, Vietnamese artillery shells fired from Cambodia landed in Ban Non Sung, Nam Yun District, wounding two Thai villagers and destroying five homes and electric lines.
6. From 0900-1000 on 10 March, 56 Vietnamese artillery shells were fired at Khlong Yai District, Trat Province, damaging 16 homes.
7. On 12 March, five patrolling soldiers intruded into Thailand at Ban Dan, Kantharalak District, Sisaket Province and fired at local homes, resulting in three villagers being seriously wounded.
8. On 14, 18, and 21 March, Vietnamese soldiers fired 123 artillery rounds into Ban Khao Saraphi, Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province to intimidate Thai villagers, resulting in damage to five homes, other property of local farmers, and high voltage electric lines to the villages in the area.

These incidents of Vietnamese aggression constitute inhuman acts against innocent Thai villagers and are serious violations of Thai sovereignty, contradicting Vietnam's statements that it respects Thai sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Thai Government strongly condemns these hostile Vietnamese acts against Thailand. It reiterates its legitimate right to undertake any measure to safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity and the lives and property of the Thai people. The Thai Government urges Vietnam to immediately cease armed aggression against Thailand. Vietnam must be held fully responsible for any consequences.

HANOI TO RETURN REMAINS OF 21 U.S. MIA's 10 APRIL

BK310930 Hong Kong AFP in English 0818 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi, March 31 (AFP) -- Vietnam will return to the United States the remains of 21 U.S. soldiers missing from the Vietnam war, officials sources here confirmed Monday. The handover will take place April 10. U.S. Government sources had said Saturday that there would be a new handover of the remains of U.S. troops Missing in Action (MIA) since the Vietnam war.

A team of U.S. experts is also to visit Hanoi "at the end of April" as part of a series of regular two-monthly meetings on the MIA issue, officials here said. The date of the visit has not been finalised, they added.

Vietnam had indicated last month that it had found the remains of 21 MIA's, some of them identified as among those named as Missing in Action. Vietnam agreed with the United States at the beginning of this year on a two-year plan to trace as many MIA's as possible. Hanoi has handed over to the United States the remains of 136 MIA's to date. A total of 1,792 U.S. troops are still reported missing in Vietnam, according to official U.S. figures.

U.S. 'GUN BOAT' POLICY AGAINST LIBYA 'OUTDATED'

OW300833 Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 30 -- Facing strong protest from Libya, the Middle East and the world over, on March 28 the United States had to shorten its show of strength against Libya and withdraw its naval special task force far off the Libyan waters", says NHAN DAN. The paper in a commentary today remarks that this is the initial success of the persistent undauntedness of the Libyan people before acts of provocation and aggression and also the success of peace and justice-loving forces in the world.

"However", the paper says, "the United States is very stubborn. It has not abandoned its hostile policy against Libya, and continues using strength to submit other nations. Washington's threat to return if necessary keeps the Libyan people and the people of the world ever more vigilant.

"The 'gun boat' foreign policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists has been again proved outdated. At present new independent nations are capable of denfeding national independence, and the people of the world have enough strength to maintain peace", the paper says in conclusion.

SRV, LAO UN ENVOYS CONDEMN U.S. ACTS IN LIBYA

OW301516 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 30 -- Vietnamese and Lao ambassadors to the United Nations have come out strongly against the recent U.S. act of aggression against Libya. Speaking at the March 26 session of the U.N. Security Council on the strained situation in the Mediterranean Sea caused by the U.S. attacks against Libya, Vietnamese Ambassador Bui Xuan Nhat vigorously condemned the U.S. act of aggression, considering it a manifestation of the U.S. policy of "state terrorism" against third world countries.

The Vietnamese ambassador made it clear that the U.S. move has endangered the already explosive situation in that part of the world to the point of unpredictability.

He demanded that the U.S. Administration immediately stop all its acts against Libya, and asked the U.S. Security Council [as received] to take necessary and effective measures" [quotation marks as received] to check all adventurous acts of the U.S.

For his part, Lao Ambassador to the U.N. Som Vongrachit [name as received] also strongly condemned the U.S. criminal act against the small developing Arab country and affirmed the full support of the Lao Government and people for the struggle of the Libyan people to defend their basic national rights.

SRV, LIBYA MARK ANNIVERSARY, NOTE SOLIDARITY

OW281602 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 28 -- A mass meeting was held here today to mark the 16th anniversary of the British troops' withdrawal from Libya and expressed the Vietnamese people's strong support for the Libyan people's struggle against U.S. aggression.

Present at the meeting, which was jointly sponsored by the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples (VCSFOP), the Vietnam A.A.P.S.O. Committee, the Vietnam Peace Committee and the Vietnam-Libya Friendship Association (VLFA), were Song Hao, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee (CPV CC), minister for disabled soldiers and social welfare and president of the V.O.F.A.; Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the C.P.V. C.C. International Department and general secretary of the V.C.S.F.O.P.; and others. The secretary of the People's Chamber of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to Vietnam, 'Abd al-Salam al-'Arabi Munir, attended.

Speaking on the occasion, Song Hao and the Libyan secretary brought out the significance of the anniversary and strongly condemned the recent U.S. acts of aggression against Libya. The meeting adopted a statement urging the U.S. Administration to stop immediately all its criminal acts against Libya.

After recalling the development of the strained situation in the Gulf of Sidra resulting from intensified U.S. armed provocations, including piratical raids on the Libyan town of Sidra, against Libya, the statement says: "Together with the whole progressive mankind, the Vietnamese people strongly condemn the above-mentioned acts of the United States, considering them a grave encroachment upon the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Libya, a member of the United Nations and the non-aligned movement, a blatant violation of international laws, and an insolent challenge to world public opinion.

ARMY PAPER DEPLORES U.S.-NICARAGUA INTERVENTION

OW310837 Hanoi VNA in English 0743 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 31 -- Washington's charge that Nicaragua has made incursions into Honduran territory is but a pretext for a new military adventure against Nicaragua, says the Vietnamese Army newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in a commentary today. "The U.S. so-called determination to safeguard peace", the paper says, "is only a scheme to use military force to crush revolutionary Nicaragua which Reagan considers as a dangerous threat to the United States and to America as a whole and as a cancer to get rid of."



"The White House's allegations against Nicaragua are aimed at stirring up hostility towards the Sandinista administration among the U.S. public opinion, as well as gaining its support for the U.S. policy of brazen intervention in Nicaragua. Reagan's immediate target is to put pressure on the Congress to approve his request for 100 million dollars in aid to the contras, which has been turned down by the House of Representatives.

"The Nicaraguan people, faced with the U.S. threat of aggression, are well prepared to fight for independence and sovereignty (?and) all dark schemes of the U.S. imperialists against Nicaragua are doomed to failure," the paper says in conclusion.

#### NHAN DAN CRITICIZES U.S. MILITARY AID TO PAKISTAN

OW280753 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 28 Mar 86

Text] Hanoi VNA March 28 -- The U.S. long-term program for military and economic aid worth more than dollars 4 billion to Pakistan for 1987-93 "is a new and dangerous act of escalation of the Washington-Islamabad military alliance spearheaded against nations in Southwest Asia and the Indian Ocean region", says NHAN DAN in a commentary today.

The Vietnamese national daily remarks that for many years now, the United States has turned Pakistan into a springboard for its anti-socialist crusade, opposing the movement for national independence and progress in this region, and tying Pakistan to its reactionary global strategy. "The U.S.-Pakistan military alliance can only serve the policy of intervention and aggression of imperialism, expansionism and international reaction and completely run counter to the legitimate interests of nations", the paper says.

"There is no doubt, however, that the Pakistani people will not allow Washington and the Islamabad Administration to go ahead in their military adventures and war escalation", it says. "To make the Indian Ocean a region of peace is a goal of struggle of nations in this area", the paper says in conclusion.

#### NGHIEN XUAN YEN ACCLAIMS USSR PEACE PROPOSAL

OW290805 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 29 -- The daily NHAN DAN today runs an article written by Nghiem Xuan Yem, secretary-general of the Vietnam Democratic Party, warmly acclaiming the recent Soviet initiatives for lasting world peace. It says: "The January 15 peace initiatives advanced by Soviet party General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev is not only aimed at limiting the testing, production and using of nuclear weapons, but also is a practical program phased out in three-stages as outlined by the Soviet side. If the U.S. really wants to cooperate in carrying out this program, there is no reason why the dismantlement of all existing nuclear weapons and the prohibition of further nuclear weapons production can not be materialized over a 15-year period as planned in the program".

It continues: "To the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea as well as other Asian countries where took place long and bloody wars of aggression during the past 40 years, they never forget the nuclear holocausts caused by the U.S. imperialists in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. They also remember forever the villages, crop-fields and forests in Vietnam heavily devastated by U.S. bombs and shells during the war.

More than anyone else, the Vietnamese people cherish and need peace to reconstruct their homeland. Therefore, the Vietnamese people warmly welcome and fully support the Soviet Union's policy of peace and important initiatives aimed at completely eliminating the danger of a nuclear war."

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR

OW261618 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 26 -- Louis Amigues, ambassador of the French Republic to Vietnam, on March 24 paid a courtesy visit to Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial talk with the French ambassador.

POLAND'S KOZIOL PRAISES ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD280037 Warsaw PAP in English 2045 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi, March 27: After the 10th session of the Polish-Vietnamese Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation, its co-chairman and deputy premier Jozef Koziol told PAP that the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, in view of its growing economic potential, was an attractive and valuable partner for Poland. Economic relations between both countries enter a new phase of mutually favourable cooperation, he said.

The scope of this cooperation is evidenced by the planned increase of trade exchange in the years 1986-1990. Mutual turnover will be worth over 50 per cent more than in the past five-year period.

Many new fields of cooperation emerged during the commission's works and visits to Vietnamese industrial plants, including food processing, chemical and ship-building industry. Also encouraging import prospects have appeared, including such valuable goods as coconut butter and soybean.

During the session the Polish side presented a draft programme of long-term scientific and technological cooperation. Koziol stressed that good partnerly cooperation resulted from friendship between Poland and Vietnam.

The delegation was very warmly received in Vietnam, and the representatives of central and regional authorities as well as the workers of the visited plants expressed gratitude for support Poland lent to Vietnam in the difficult period of the struggle for independence and the reconstruction of the country.

Cooperation Talks End

LD272145 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 27 Mar 86

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Grzymiski]

[Text] Hanoi, March 27: The Polish-Vietnamese Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation has ended its 10th session here, co-chaired by Polish Deputy Prime Minister Jozef Koziol and Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister Vu Dinh Lieu.

The commission made a positive assessment of the state and prospects for development of bilateral economic relations and adopted provisions for further implementation of tasks in two-way trade and in economic, scientific and technological cooperation.

The value of 1986-1990 deliveries is expected to grow by 50 percent against the previous five-year period figure. Poland's imports from Vietnam include zinc, natural rubber, jute, coconut oil, coffee, tea and pepper, while exports will be dominated by machinery and plant, spare parts and dyes.

SRV DELEGATE ADDRESSES ULAANBAATAR MEETING

OW300935 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 30 -- Addressing the consultative meeting of parliamentary representatives of the Asian socialist countries recently held in Ulaanbaatar, the Vietnamese head delegate said that the strengthening of peace and security in Asia and the Pacific was the most urgent task facing all peoples and states in the region.

In his speech, Vu Quang, head of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee's International Department and chairman of the S.R.V. National Assembly's External Relations Commission, stressed that the aggressive policy of imperialism, first of all the U.S. imperialists, had given rise to dangerous developments and confrontation in the Asian-Pacific region and the world as a whole.

He said the Soviet program for a phased elimination of mass destruction weapon constituted a realistic way of delivering mankind from the threat of nuclear war, preventing the militarization of outer space and solving the pressing questions of modern time.

Lao, PRK Delegates Speak

OW300837 Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA 30 -- Speaking at the recent Ulaanbaatar consultative meeting of MP's of the Asian socialist countries, president of the Lao Supreme People's Assembly Souphanouvong pointed out that the present situation in Asia and the Pacific has become tense and complicated due to the militaristic policy of the U.S., Japan and the other international reactionary forces.

He said that the policy is now strongly repulsed by the struggle of states and peoples in the region. This struggle is not only to ensure peaceful and creative labor for each country but also a component part of the world people's struggle against the danger of a nuclear war, and for peace, cooperation and social progress, President Souphanouvong stressed.

Vice Chairman of the Kampuchean National Assembly Mat Ly, speaking on the same occasion, said that U.S. strategists see Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin as an exclusively important region of "vital interests" for the United States and a frontline of its crusade against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

He emphasized that Kampuchea wants to live in peace and mutually beneficial cooperation with neighbouring states in the region. This goodwill has been expounded in the statement of the summit conference of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, Mat Ly said.



SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH GDR SIGNED

OW280729 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 28 -- Guenther Kleiber, Political Bureau member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and G.D.R. permanent representative to the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, received in Berlin on Wednesday the visiting Vietnamese minister of metallurgy and engineering, Nguyen Van Kha. The two officials discussed measures for furthering bilateral cooperation in the field of engineering.

Earlier, the Vietnamese minister had working sessions with officials of the G.D.R. engineering, metallurgical, chemical and geological branches. The talks were focussed on promoting the effective and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries in those fields.

In a separate development, an agreement on cultural, scientific and technological cooperation for the 1986-90 period between Vietnam and the G.D.R. was signed in Berlin yesterday. Signatories were Vietnamese Ambassador to the G.D.R. Tran Hoai Nam and G.D.R. First Deputy Foreign Minister and State Secretary Herbert Krolikowski.

DO MUOI DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BULGARIAN CONGRESS

OW290759 Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 29 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam has left for Sofia to attend the 13th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party at the invitation of its Central Committee. The delegation is led by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

ACQUITTAL OF BULGARIAN IN PAPAL PLOT APPLAUDED

OW310757 Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 31 March 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 31 -- The national daily "NHAN DAN" today describes the Italian authorities' acquittal of Bulgarian national Antonov as a victory for all justice-loving people in the world.

In a commentary entitled "Antonov Has Been Freed, Justice Has Prevailed", the paper says: "Staging the so-called 'Antonov's case' for ten months with fabricated evidence, the U.S. and Western reactionary forces attempted to sling mud on the prestige of Bulgaria and other socialist countries and aggravate the cold war against the socialist community".

It says that since the triumph of the October Revolution in 1917, the world has witnessed untold attempts of the imperialists to lay slanderous charges on communists and put them in prison. "But like before", the paper says, the enemies of socialism have again sustained defeat in this case, leaving another wicked and shameful political provocation of theirs to bankruptcy.

"Although the imperialists have called off their bluff, they can never wash off its stain, and the 'Antonov's case' will only remind the world people of the need for vigilance and militant solidarity," NHAN DAN concludes.

IMPROVEMENT IN SRV GUEST-WORKER SYSTEM SOUGHT

OW311212 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Recently, Comrade Le Khac Hieu, vice minister of labor in charge of our country's international labor cooperation, exchanged views with a Voice of Vietnam reporter. He said: Under the signed agreements, over the past 5 years, our country has sent 73,000 workers to the Soviet Union, the GDR, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia -- With over 90 percent of them working in industrial and capital-construction provinces.

So far, nearly 10,000 workers have completed their tasks and have returned home. Through international labor cooperation, over the past 5 years, results have been achieved in our country in certain areas including the solution of workers' job problems, the enhancement of their work skills, the meeting of national industrialization requirements through their contributions. However, since our country still lacks experience in international labor cooperation, being new in that field, many shortcomings that need to be overcome have been noted in the signing of agreements, the selection of workers and their management in fraternal countries, and in the returning of workers and arranging jobs for them at home.

Comrade Vice Minister Le Khac Hieu said that the Labor Ministry and the sectors and mass organizations relating to international labor cooperation have agreed that, in the coming period, in providing guidance for implementation, it is particularly necessary to attach importance to achieving a better selection of workers, to upholding the responsibilities and the mastership right of the grassroots level in the matter, and to linking worker-dispatch plans with economic development plans of sectors and localities so that they can take the initiative in arranging jobs for the brother and sister workers when they return home after completing their tasks overseas.

CPV DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO LAOS, RETURNS HOME

BK310723 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] At the invitation of the LPRP Central Control Committee, a delegation of the CPV Central Control Committee led by Comrade Tran Kien, party Central Committee secretary and chairman of the party Central Control Committee, paid a friendship visit to Laos beginning 20 March.

During its stay, the delegation held talks with a delegation of the LPRP Central Control Committee led by its chairman, Maichantan Sengmani, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee. The two sides informed each other of the situation in their countries, exchanged experiences, and discussed strengthening the relations of cooperation and mutual assistance between the control organs of the two fraternal parties. The Vietnamese delegation also visited a number of economic and cultural establishments in Vientiane and Savannakhet. The CPV delegation left Vientiane for home on 29 March.

INDONESIAN ARMY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

BK300200 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] The Indonesian Army delegation led by General Rudini, army chief of staff, left for home on the afternoon of 28 March, concluding its successful friendship visit to our country. During its stay, the delegation visited the Army Museum, a number of VPA units, Ha Son Binh Province, Ho Chi Minh City, and Cu Chi District.

JAPANESE LEGISLATOR ENDS FRIENDSHIP VISIT 27 MAR

OW281555 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 28 -- I. Inouye, member of the Japanese House of Representatives, and some other Japanese from Kochi region paid a visit to Vietnam from March 19-27 as guests of the Vietnam-Japan Friendship Association. During their stay here, the Japanese guests had working sessions with leading officials of the host association, the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with other Peoples (VCSFOB) and toured several agricultural, industrial and handicraft establishments, schools and hospitals in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and other localities.

They were cordially received on separate occasions by Vu Quang, chairman of the Committee for Foreign Relations of the National Assembly; Nguyen Manh Cam, vice-minister of foreign trade and vice-president of the Vietnam-Japan Friendship Association; and Trinh Ngoc Thai, secretary-general of the V.C.S.F.O.P.

VO NGUYEN GIAP ADDRESSES AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE

OW311232 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] The Agriculture Ministry held a conference in Hanoi on 28 and 29 March to review its scientific-technological work for the 1981-85 5-year period, in order to assess the results of its research, rapidly apply technological advances in production, and discuss guidelines for the scientific-technological work in agriculture for the coming period. Vo Ngyuen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference.

Since 1981, the Agriculture Ministry has been assigned annually 300 agricultural research subjects, of which 80 percent are of state level. Of foremost importance are subjects on the five programs for paddy and rice, secondary crops, hog raising, soil and fertilizers, and agricultural engineering. The work volume has been handled by 40 key scientific-technological organs at 14 institutes and 8 research centers, which have coordinated with various localities in organizing the implementation of tasks across the country.

Addressing the conference, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap stressed the role of agricultural science and technology in agricultural production development. He also noted our country's labor and land potentials. Our agriculture, he said, must develop among the line of ecological agriculture, comprehensive agriculture, and industrialized agriculture with high yields. The agricultural sector should pay attention to delineating specialized cultivation zones and to advancing agriculture a step further to largescale socialist production.

PHAM HUNG SPEAKS AT INSPECTION SECTOR CONFERENCE

BK290539 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] The State Inspection Commission has held a national inspection conference to review work in 1985 and discuss the orientations and tasks for 1986.



Thanks to the early adoption of inspection programs suitable to the various localities and sectors, the State Inspection Commission was able to concentrate efforts on inspecting the production of grain, industrial crops, consumer goods, coal, electricity, and marine products; the honoring of obligations toward the state; north-south transportation and the transportation of commodities to serve the border provinces; the settlement of pressing issues involved in the implementation of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution; the implementation of policies for seriously disabled soldiers and retired cadres who had served the revolution prior to 1945, and the observance of the school entrance and medical care systems.

Comrade Bui Quang Tao, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the State Inspection Commission, pointed out the shortcomings displayed by the sector inspection is still being carried out across-the-board without concentrating on the most crucial issues, and it has hindered or slowed the efforts of sectors and localities to carry out their key tasks. Regarding organizational consolidation, appropriate attention has yet to be given to reinforcing the contingent of cadres and perfecting the inspection apparatus from the central to district level. Attention is not yet paid to developing people's inspection organizations at the city ward and village levels.

The effectiveness of inspection work has not been developed vigorously. Many petitions drawn up after inspection work has been carried out have not been properly considered and resolved. In many places and at various times, inspection organizations have been reluctant to defy the policies of party committee echelons concerning specific issues even though such policies are known to be incorrect. Many party committee echelons have failed to create the conditions for the inspection organizations to fulfill their tasks satisfactorily.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Pham Hung, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, stressed: The inspection sector must adopt a specific program of actions to assist party committee and administrative echelons in leading and directing in a resolute and pressing manner the implementation of party and state resolutions on prices, wages, and money in the spirit of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution. First of all, it is necessary to stabilize the current market situation, contribute to the struggle against internal negativism, cleanse the state apparatus, support the consolidation and development of socialist trade, combat illegal business activities, and punish speculators and smugglers.

At the same time, efforts must be made to uphold price discipline at all levels and concentrate on resolving financial, supply, and communications and transport issues in order to facilitate the reorganization and readjustment of production and the practice of economic accounting and socialist business. Promoting production, creating all favorable conditions for production, removing all bottlenecks to ensure the development of production, and turning out products in great quantities for society are imperative tasks that must be carried out at present to control the market and prices, accelerate production, and stabilize the people's life. At the same time, they are the fundamental tasks that must be fulfilled to stabilize the general situation.

AQUINO DISCUSSES NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

HK010251 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] President Aquino will soon constitute the National Security Council. The president discussed the mechanics of the council in a 1 hour meeting with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. Also present during the meeting were leaders of the reformed [words indistinct]. Information Minister Teodoro Locsin said Aquino batted for the formation of the security council.

GONZALES REFUTES CHARGES ON ABSOLUTE POWERS

HK311101 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Three members of the dissolved Batasang Pambansa have decried the fact that the system of checks and balances embodied in the parliament has now been lost, thus granting President Aquino absolute powers. This stance was taken by former MP's Arturo Tolentino, Manuel Garcia and Homobono Adaza at this morning's Kapihan sa Maynila [Manila Coffeeship].

Refuting this charge, Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales said that the present administration is a combination revolutionary, democratic and [words indistinct] government which places emphasis on the promotion and preservation of people's civil rights.

AQUINO-MARCOS 'ONE-MAN RULE' CONTRASTED

HK311412 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "One-man Rule"]

[Text] There can be differences between one-man regimes. Take the cases of ex-President Marcos' martial law rule and the present government, now that Proclamation No. 3 is in effect. Martial law was a one-man rule but it needed to be propped up by the military establishment. On the other hand, under the present dispensation the soldiers are in the barracks and their assistance is not needed to run the government.

Another point of difference is duration. Martial law then was open-ended. Under the present regime, the duration of the transition government is indicated. Some political observers like the members of the now abolished Batasang Pambansa cannot be blamed for dissenting from the proclamation. Their observations about one-man rule are valid if only for the fact that the nation has traditionally been against such dispensations. They know only too well the dangers and the temptations under a regime where absolute power is given to just one leader.

But if the people power demonstrated in those days of February in Metro Manila is any indication, one-man rule can never be absolute nowadays. In order to reassure the various sectors the administration should strengthen its system of checks and balances: if a citizen or group is prejudiced by the act or policy of one part of the administration, it must be able to ask for help from another part. The conflicts of interests among the members of the administration should be resolved in a manner that will maintain the popularity of the President.

AQUINO URGED TO TAKE CARE IN USE OF POWER

HK311404 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 27 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "The Siren Song of Absolute Power"]

[Text] The assumption of virtually dictatorial powers by President Aquino is a necessary evil which the country must bear for the short time frame she has specified. While the idea of an authoritarian President has been made repugnant by the deposed Mr Marcos, most people recognize the necessity for strong measures to dismantle the political and economic apparatus which Marcos built over 20 years.

If President Aquino had accepted the Marcos-made and Marcos designed 1973 Constitution, there is little doubt that she could not have dismantled the Marcos bureaucracy, the Marcos Crony monopolies, the Marcos military structure etc. -- all of which are protected by laws which Marcos himself enacted in one-man fashion. President Aquino therefore deserves public support for what to her must have been a traumatic but unavoidable action if this country is to clean out the political and economic offal with which Marcos and his cohorts transformed this nation into a stable.

It is pertinent, however, to remind -- and continuously remind-President Aquino and the members of her government of that age-old dictum: Power Corrupts and absolute power Corrupts Absolutely.

And it is important for President Aquino and the members of her government to be made to realize that dictatorial power, unless it is self-limiting and curtailed by Time and human integrity, becomes a siren song that lures the listener on the rocks of Power Madness, as it did Mr Marcos. President Aquino should use these powers wisely and well for the millions who placed her in power, but she should also constantly remind herself that Power is a curative drug that may provoke addiction and become the sickness itself.

EDUCATION MINISTRY TO WEED OUT CORRUPT OFFICIALS

HK010243 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Regional officers of the education ministry will be organized before June this year to weed out the corrupt. This according to Education Minister Lourdes Ouisumbing. A committee has been created to look into the performance of regional directors who have already been asked to submit their courtesy resignations, including the retirables who should give way to the younger ones. Ouisumbing said the committee will be composed of heads of colleges and universities who will be selected through a screening process set by the ministry. She added that political appointees will not be accepted.

AQUINO GOVERNMENT'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS VIEWED

HK010042 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Mar 86 pp 1, 10

[By Vicente B. Foz]

[Text] Now a little over a month old, the Aquino government has done much in the political and human rights fields. Over the initial objections of the military, almost all political detainees or "prisoners of conscience" have been released. Indications are that it is about to open talks with the Communist rebels for an official ceasefire which may lead to a settlement to bring about peace in the countryside.



There exists, shorn of its formalities, a practical amnesty for political dissenters. As Executive Secretary Joker P. Arroyo puts it: "Anyone who opposed the government up to Feb. 25 (the day the new government took over) is free" for "no crime is deemed to have been committed."

One of its first acts was to organize the Presidential Commission on Good Government as a mechanism to ferret out government venalities, including the massive stashing away of wealth by the Marcoses and their cronies. Graft was one of the principal issues against the deposed regime.

As part of a campaign pledge, the government formed the Presidential Committee on Human Rights which will promote respect and protection for human rights, look into past violations, and recommend action to the President. Moreover, the new government has approved the United Nations Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which had been mothballed by the Marcos regime. It was said that the past regime had refused to sign it for fear it might all the more expose sordid human rights violations in the country.

As one of its priorities, the new government aims to completely reorganize the executive department. While technically a support ministry, the Presidential Commission on Government Reorganization headed by Minister Luis F. Villafuerte will do a yeoman's job of reallocating offices and manpower. The objectives: promote economy and efficiency, and eradicate graft and corruption. The Villafuerte Commission is expected to come up with the framework of the reorganized government by June 12.

The Aquino government has begun the process towards the writing of a new Constitution. While avoiding the "revolutionary government" label in Proclamation No. 3, the government has indeed resorted to revolutionary measures to clear the way for the constitutional renewal. The Batasang Pambansa, in the grip of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan majority, was seen as a hindrance to constitutional reform, and had to be dismantled.

An interim "Freedom Constitution" has been promulgated to govern the nation until a permanent fundamental law is framed and approved by the people. With the entire Bill of Rights of the 1973 Constitution adopted in the provisional Constitution, the citizens' rights and liberties are preserved. "In addition," according to President Aquino herself, "you now have a democratically elected President and Vice-President so that the spirit of those rights will be honored rather than abused by the nation's leaders."

That legislative power, a vital component of political power, should be entrusted to President Aquino, assisted by her Cabinet and the proposed Legislative Council, is not unusual under the circumstances. Had there been truly free elections for the Batasan in 1984, the KBL would have lost to the United Opposition and would not have controlled the Batasan. The true mandate then rightfully belonged to the opposition, which also won in the last presidential elections, as confirmed by the People's Revolution last February.

As the Batasan had to be abolished as part of the efforts to remove the vestiges of the Marcos regime, what could be a more proper arrangement than for the newly mandated leadership to exercise legislative power while the new constitution is being drafted? The new leadership could not conceivably just wait while a new Constitution is being prepared before it enacts urgently needed reform laws. Much of the Marcos laws have to be changed. At any rate, the President promises a swift "return to a fully-fledged representative government," in which the normal legislative department will sit. The decision to organize a commission of 30 to 50 appointive members to draft the new Constitution must have been reached for practical reasons. A constitutional convention of some 300 delegates elected from legislative districts would not only prove expensive but also unduly delay the work; the 1971 Constitutional Convention would have run longer than it did in 1972 had martial law not forced it to cut short its debates.

Outside of the legislative department organization and a few provisions affecting the executive branch, there may be really nothing much that a full-blown convention can still do that a small commission cannot do. This is perhaps strongly suggested by the interim Constitution itself. Out of the 17 Articles of the 1973 Constitution, the provisional charter adopted in their entirety 13 Articles and annulled only four Articles.

As long as various sectors of the nation are represented in the commission, it will be sufficiently democratic to reflect "the ideals and aspirations of the Filipino people."

While the Aquino government is busy with constitution-making, the hope is that it will move just as energetically in trying to improve the economic lot of the people. The reduction of the oil prices was a good start.

Sultan Macapanton Abbas Jr., political and foreign affairs chairman of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) reformist group, denied reports that the proautonomy leaders of the MNLF broke ranks over the revolutionary nature of government. Sultan Abbas said that the MNLF is yet to study the declared revolutionary nature of the Aquino government. The "Freedom Constitution" will be studied by the MNLF in full session, he said.

The MNLF leader said he personally supports the President's move, saying that "it is the prerogative of the President to dissolve the Batasan and all other vestiges of the Marcos dictatorship.

Abbas also denied report that he was named member of the government panel headed by former Senator Mamintal Tamano which will try to contact the MNLF leaders abroad and the Organization of Islamic Conference on the proposed peace dialogue between MNLF leaders and the government. Abbas added that he will join the meeting representing the MNLF Reformist Group along with Dimas Pundato.

Earlier, a group of Muslim leaders from Cotabato City led by Lt. Col. (Ret.) Mohammad H. Adil called on Sultan Abbas at his office in Makati and informed the MNLF leader that they support the MNLF's move to look into the irregularities committed by some KBL leaders in the Moroland during the Marcos regime. It was also learned that an ad-hoc committee was formed consisting of MNLF members and non-MNLF members that will urge the Aquino government to look into corruption, terrorism, and killings of innocent civilians in the South.

#### BATASAN MEMBERS PLAN TO CONVENE 14 APRIL

BK010917 Manila PNA in English 0903 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 1 (PNA) -- Members of parliament Tuesday said they will convene on April 14 to defy last week's abolition of the Batasang Pambansa (National Assembly) by President Aquino. "At least, we can place on record and show to the people that we do not believe in the abolition of the Batasan," according to Jose A. Rono, formerly deputy prime minister.

In her proclamation last week, Aquino abolished the Batasang Pambansa, describing it as "a cancer that must be cut out of the political system."

In a meeting presided over [by] former Labor Minister Blas F. Ople, Rono said the Batasan members may also resort to ways other than convening themselves as elected members of parliament. "Batasan members must be at the Batasan as an official body even if we believe we cannot discuss official matters in the light of the political realities now, but at least we can place on record that we declared a recess," said Salvador Britanico.

Antonio Raquiza of Ilocos Norte also said members of Batasan must convene to fulfill their duties as duly elected members.

However, Antonio Roman of Bataan Province and Jose Zuburi of Bukidnon Province objected to convening the Batasan, saying it would be an exercise in futility. Roman said the convening of the Batasan might be perceived as a self-serving act to cling to their job. "I do not want to be seen by my constituents resorting to acts which they would perceive as purely for self-preservation," Roman said.

LAUREL HOPES MARCOS ALLOWED TO STAY IN U.S.

HK311358 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 27 Mar 86 pp 1-2

[Text] Deposed President Marcos should be allowed to stay in the United States so he can answer charges about his illgotten wealth, Vice President Salvador H Laurel said the other day. Laurel was apparently replying to criticisms that the government should chide the United States for granting asylum to the dislodged dictator. The Foreign Ministry, which Laurel also heads, has already told several countries with diplomatic relations with the Philippines that the government would consider it an "unfriendly act" if any of them gave Marcos sanctuary. A country can invoke such an act to sever diplomatic relations with another country.

Laurel told a television interview that Marcos should not be allowed to seek asylum elsewhere, however. "If we allow him to go, he'll be escaping from those court proceedings (on his illegal wealth)," he said. The Aquino government has filed several lawsuits in U.S. courts to recover the Marcoses ill-gotten wealth. Marcos, now in Hawaii, has sought refuge in several other countries but was turned down. Among those which reportedly rejected his asylum bid were Singapore, Indonesia, Panama and Honduras.

MARCOS MAY BE ALLOWED BACK IN 'DISTANT FUTURE'

HK010037 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Deposed Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos said he is the victim of the blackest of propaganda, and indicated plans to return to his homeland. The former Philippine president accused elements of the American Government of helping unseat him. He also accused new President Corazon Aquino of being the country's No. 1 looter, echoing the charge made against him.

Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag said Mrs Aquino was told of the Marcos message, which she took with typical calm and equanimity. He said the former Philippine president may be allowed to come back in the distant future, but not just now.

GEN VER ALLEGEDLY LINKED TO DEATH SQUADS

HK311009 Hong Kong AFP in English 0954 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 31 (AFP) -- Former Military chief Fabian Ver formed death squads to eliminate ousted President Ferdinand Marcos's enemies, a lawyer alleged here Monday. The allegation was made in an affidavit by a former presidential guard who said he was a member of one of the groups linked to a grenade attack on a liberal party rally in Manila in August 1971, lawyer Rey Bagatsing said. "I have the client under my care but I won't reveal his name to you for his own protection," Mr Bagatsing told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.



He said he planned to file charges against Gen Ver and the other suspects with his client as witness.

The Client charged that Gen Ver, who fled to Hawaii with Mr Marcos last month following a civilian-backed military uprising, had ordered the bombing to kill Benigno Aquino, then Mr Marcos' chief political foe, the lawyer said. Gen Ver allegedly ordered Mr Bagatsing's client to procure dynamite for the attack, but changed his plans at the last minute because he distrusted him, and instead ordered others to use grenades, Mr Bagatsing said.

Mr Aquino was not at the rally when grenade blasts killed nine opposition supporters and journalists, and seriously injured 33 people, including Mr Bagatsing's father, who lost a leg. Mr Aquino, the husband of new Philippine President Corazon Aquino, was shot dead exactly 12 years later at Manila Airport. Gen Ver and 25 others, mostly military men, were acquitted of conspiracy to murder him in December.

The lawyer said his client had named eight other soldiers allegedly involved in the planning and execution of the 1971 attack who were never caught. Five people are serving long jail terms for the grenade attack.

Armed forces and police spokesmen could not be reached Monday for comment on the allegations, which also appeared in the MALAYA newspaper. The witness claimed Gen Ver also formed three squads to execute a staunch Marcos ally in the northern province of Ilocos Sur, but could not explain why, Mr Bagatsing said. Congressman Floro Crisologo was shot dead as he knelt in the front pew of a Roman Catholic Cathedral to hear Sunday mass in October 1970.

Meanwhile, a church-backed human rights mission was to leave Manila Monday to exhume bodies believed buried in a multiple grave in Mr Marcos's home province of Ilocos Norte in the north, organizers said here. The human rights mission said they believe the five bodies found dumped in a grave near the northern town of Piddig March 9 were tortured before they were executed.

Doctor Ben Molino, a member of one of the groups involved in the planned exhumation, said they believed the corpses were five of eight forestry workers who had been missing from the area since January 28. The local military has said the eight could have been killed by communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas, while human right groups in the area believe they were executed by soldiers. the doctor said. The bodies of the three other forestry workers have not been found.

The committee on human rights, created by Mrs Aquino to investigate human rights violations during Mr Marco's 20-year rule, said the mission was organized by church-backed groups but that they had sent some representatives.

Sister Mariani Dimaranan, head of the human rights group Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP) and a member of the presidential commission, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE the committee would investigate mass graves where the bodies of executed Marcos opponents were believed dumped.

The TFDP said at least 602 dissidents, many of them suspected members of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines and its armed wing, the NPA, have been missing since 1975. The presidential committee has pledged to look into the cases. Sister Dimarana said the human rights committee met earlier Monday to draft safeguards "to minimize violations of human rights" in the country. The planned provisions, which will be submitted to President Aquino, will include many of the principles of the United Nations Committee on Human Rights, and will also detail recommended punishment for violators, she added.

AQUINO TO AID IN SEEKING END TO BASE STRIKES

HK010219 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] President Corazon Aquino told a top-ranking U.S. military official yesterday [31 March] that she would help seek an end to a strike of some 22,000 Filipino workers at key U.S. naval and air force bases. The president made the statement in talks with visiting chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff at Malacanang. U.S. Admiral William Crowe was accompanied by U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth.

The workers have been on strike since March 22 to press demands for severance pay and other benefits. Their blocking of the entrances to the bases has sparked scuffles between the workers and U.S. servicemen.

President Aquino said she acknowledged there is a treaty obligation on the part of the Philippines to allow access to the bases. Crowe told Mrs Aquino there are bright prospects for improved U.S. aid to the Philippines.

Meanwhile strikers at Clark Air Base yesterday said they will file charges against Philippine Air Force (PAF) soldiers who allegedly fired their guns to break up their 10-day old mass action against the U.S. Clark Air Base in Angeles City. Remisio Simbillo, Clark Air Base Chapter President of the 22,000-strong Federation of Filipino Employees Associations, said strikers had photographed PAF soldiers firing their M-16 armalite rifles into the air. He alleged that the Filipino airmen also intimidated and inflicted bodily harm on some strikers in an attempt to drive them away from the picket line.

AQUINO CALLS ON JAPAN TO RESUME ECONOMIC AID

OW010829 Tokyo KYODO in English 0815 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 1 KYODO -- President Corazon Aquino called on Japan Tuesday to resume its economic assistance to the Philippines, a Japanese opposition mission said. Aquino told Saburo Tsukamoto, leader of Japan's no. 3 opposition Democratic Socialist Party, she will shortly send Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin to Japan and the United States for consultations about their economic assistance policies.

She was quoted by mission sources as saying she will ask Japan to help her month-old government promote probes into improper assets owned by former President Ferdinand Marcos.

Aquino and Tsukamoto agreed on the need to establish a joint committee between Japan and the Philippines to ensure the effective application of Japan's yen-denominated, low-interest loans, the sources said. The president, who took the oath of office in February, told the Japanese mission that the two countries should restructure the process of economic assistance to convince Japanese taxpayers and also Filipinos of its effectiveness.

Tsukamoto, chairman of the moderate centrist party, arrived here Sunday on the first leg of a nine-day Southeast Asian tour which will also take him to Malaysia and Thailand. He met with Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile Monday.

Jovito Salonga, the chairman of the Presidential Commission on Good Government, will return home from the United States Wednesday after a probe into Marcos' wealth abroad, Aquino was quoted as saying. Aquino told Tsukamoto she wished to restore even part of Marcos' improper assets.

The Japanese Government suspended earlier this year the implementation of yen loans and decided not to open fresh assistance talks with the Philippines. Japan's economic assistance to the Philippines to date amounts to 234 billion yen in grant aid and an additional 466 billion yen in project loans.

Many Japanese business corporations which allegedly paid commissions and rebates to Marcos were named in documents taken out of the Philippines by Marcos and released by the U.S. Congress.

Tsukamoto and his party will leave Manila Wednesday for Malaysia and return to Tokyo April 7 after visiting Thailand.

#### ENRILE ISSUES POLICY STATEMENT ON AMNESTY OFFER

HK311420 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Mar 86 p 6

[By Jose Vera]

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said that the government would grant amnesty to communist insurgents only if they lay down their arms and participate in the democratic processes. Enrile issued this policy statement in a press conference held last Tuesday at a Makati restaurant. Actually, the statement was an amplification of earlier policy announced by the government.

He said the communist insurgents could participate in the democratic processes by organizing their own political party and participate in elections to gain power. They should use the ballot rather than the bullet, he said. If they do these, he said, he would be in favor of granting general amnesty to the rebels.

After all, the defense chief said, "I believe in a pluralist society where all voices may be heard, where all the interests must be represented, regardless of whether you agree or disagree with those voices or those interests because I think that is the essence of a democratic society." He added: "We should not impose the will of any group on others. We must respect the rights of the minority because that is one of the cardinal essences of a democratic society -- how much security it gives to a minority group."

Enrile said even the political idealists believe that if the communists, or the Marxists, or any socialist group forego "violence as an instrument to attain political ends and surrender their firearms and willing to participate in electoral process just like in other countries and go to the people and debate the principles of their commitments and ideals and convince the people that theirs is the right course, I am all for it and we should respect them."

#### APPOINTMENTS OF 40,000 CHDF VOLUNTEERS REVOKED

HK311330 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 28 Mar 86 p 1

[By Diosisio Pelayo]

[Text] Gen Fidel V. Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, ordered yesterday the revocation effective Monday of the appointments of some 40,000 Civilian Home Defense Forces [CHDF] volunteers. All AFP regional unified commanders were told to retain only the "deserving and the necessary" militiamen. The retained CHDF members will be given only three-month appointments. Ramos said "budgetary limitations" prompted his move.



Sources said, however, that New People's Army rebels refuse to surrender in some areas where local militiamen have gained notoriety for their brutal treatment of civilians who are suspected of being rebels or rebel sympathizers. In some areas, CHDF units have become the virtual private armies of local politicians, the sources said.

Organization of CHDF units have become the virtual private armies of local politicians, the sources said.

Organization of CHDFs started in the early 1970's at the height of the Muslim secessionist rebellion in Mindanao. Although the rebellion has subsided, the CHDFs were retained in the island and new CHDFs were formed in other islands due to the rise of the NPA insurgency. During the Huk rebellion in the 1950's, a similar organization, the civilian guards, was formed to help the government combat the rebellion.

The CHDFs are organized to provide immediate security to their respective communities against insurgents since government troops and policemen cannot maintain a meaningful presence in all the country's barangays. The CHDFs are supposed to hold any rebel attackers at bay while reinforcing soldiers are on the way. Technically, CHDFs can not operate outside their assigned villages.

#### CPP DOCUMENTS ASSESS AQUINO AS 'WEAK LEADER'

HK311432 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Mar 86 p 6

[By Bernardo Pinol Jr.]

[Text] Kidapawan, Cotabato -- A good looking woman member of the New People's Army and another member were captured recently by Constabulary and police elements after 15 minutes of firefight in one of the NPA's safe houses in barangay Lanao just outside the poblacion of this town. Capt. Winston Ebersole, commanding officer of the 457th PC [Philippine Constabulary] company, said that he sent government troopers to the area after civilians complained of the NPA's continued harassment and indoctrination among the masses.

Ebersole said that the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] has kept on disseminating communists propaganda and conducting teach-ins.

The two captured NAP members were identified as Sanhana Bayani, 19, former third-year communication arts student of the Ateneo de Davao in Davao City, and Angel Camino, 28, of barangay Banayal, Tulunan. A certain Roy who was with the duo escaped during the raid, the amazon said.

Recovered documents showed the communists' move to oust Minister Juan Enrile and Gen. Fidel Ramos from their post. The CCP-NPA organization assesses President Corazon Aquino as a weak leader who easily submits to the decision of her cabinet members.

#### 29,000 NEGROS NPA'S REPORTEDLY SEEK AMNESTY

HK010239 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Some 29,000 sympathizers of the New People's Army in Negros Oriental want to re-join the government. This according to newly-appointed provincial officer in charge Herminio Perez. Perez said that the move was relayed to him by some of the 1,000 rebels who surrendered last week in Canlaon City. They said mainly of the NPA sympathizers believe in the sincerity of President Aquino, who had offered amnesty to rebel surrenderers.

NDF NOW WILLING TO OPEN CEASE-FIRE TALKS

OW010945 Tokyo KYODO in English 0935 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 1 KYODO -- The clandestine National Democratic Front (NDF) said in a statement issued to reporters Tuesday that it is ready to open unconditional cease-fire talks with the government of President Corazon Aquino, emphasizing that this position is now its "national official line."

The statement, dated March 31, said the NDF and its member organizations, which include the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its military wing, the New People's Army (NPA), pointed to obstacles to a meaningful cease-fire and peace but said they "are open to a dialogue and give Mrs. Aquino time to carry out her promised changes."

The statement was released a week after NDF spokesman Antonio Zumel, a former president of the National Press Club of the Philippines, revealed for the first time the Front's position on the Aquino government in an interview with Filipino reporters outside Manila.

"This statement takes precedence over other views expressed in different areas and various levels of leadership, whether in the NDF, the party, the NPA or national democratic mass organisation," Zumel said.

The clarification was made apparently to correct press statements by several field commanders of the 16,000-strong NPA that indicated it was not willing to observe a cease-fire with the Philippine military.

The rebel command in Negros islands central Philippines, said in a statement last week that "reconciliation is not possible without basic changes in Philippine society."

The NDF said it has not been approached either formally or informally by the Aquino government regarding cease-fire talks.

"We want to know the definite plans of President Aquino," Zumel said. "Right now, however, we cannot call for a stop to NPA operations because the people must continue to defend themselves against continuing counterinsurgency operations and against abusive landlords."

Aquino, who was installed after a civilian-backed military rebellion ousted President Ferdinand Marcos late February, has expressed her desire to hold talks with communist rebels during a six-month cease-fire that may lead to national reconciliation.

Zumel suggested that preliminary discussions be held before the actual cease-fire negotiations to set the ground rules for the formal talks, to name members of the negotiating panels and the venue, which may be in a guerrilla base.

The statement came out on the same day Manila newspapers reported that unidentified military reformists claimed communists have infiltrated the Aquino government and are "spreading lies" about Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief of Staff, Gen. Fidel Ramos.

LACK OF POLICY SEEN STALLING CPP TALKS

HK311350 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 26 Mar 86 p 4

["Reporter at Large" column by Mario P. Chanco: "The Zumel Papers: A Call for Preparedness in About Everything:"]

[Text] The announcement Monday by National Democratic Front [NDF] leader Antonio Zumel that his comrades-in-arms have been waiting for "formal or informal, direct or indirect" advice from the Aquino government on the holding of possible ceasefire and reconciliation talks casts a strange light upon the countryside. While declaring that the calls for unity made on several occasions by the new administration had not fallen on deaf ears, Zumel told a few journalists during an interview he felt that these initiatives had fallen short of actual negotiations for a formal meeting between the contending sides. Nevertheless, Zumel's statement explained, it was possible that "with just, sincere and prudent moves of the concerned parties, a negotiated ceasefire is possible on a nationwide scale."

He added: "More than just a ceasefire can be pursued afterwards as more substantial changes are made in the economic, political and military spheres favorable to the broad masses of the people." While holding forth the olive branch of a political settlement in the future, Zumel declared it would take more than an agreed upon ceasefire to make the rebels lay down their arms. He voiced apprehensions that many barriers still exist between CPP-NPA forces and the government. And he added the warning that if abuses continue to be perpetrated upon the people, retributive measures would be taken by the CPP-NPA against those who inflict such crimes.

Much of what Zumel had to say about current tensions may be categorized into what has been sometimes called, for want of a better reply, doctrinaire party positions. Seen in the context of his remarks that no formal or informal invitation was ever issued by the government to dialogue with the CPP-NPA hierarchy, however, Zumel's declaration takes on a different coloration. He is not faulting the Aquino government's system of national priorities. He is serving notice that nothing less than a derminded and absolute formula for dealing with the basic ills of the country can possibly bring peace, order, democracy and prosperity to the Filipino people.

What Zumel did not say, or possibly omitted saying out of politeness, was that the conditions that make it difficult for the new dispensation to immediately deal with continuing national subversion are the selfsame reasons why peace will not be gained overnight. These conditions include the absence of national policy on the throbbing issue of agrarian reform, the equitable sharing of agricultural resources, the continuing rigidity of military and defense policies and the nation's "subservient" foreign policy positions. Apart and separate from these, Zumel added, are "the fascist structures that continue to exist this day. A number of reactionaries within the government (are) scheming not only to block President Aquino's initiatives at democratic reform, but actually to reverse it."

Indeed, as Zumel claimed, one wonders why, despite the national insurgency's anchorage upon genuine agrarian reform, nothing clear-cut has been stated on this subject since the new government took over. Farmers everywhere are losing their lands, have been forced to sell out to large domestic and multinational interest.

As though to drive in the dagger deeper, no one has even been designated to succeed Conrado Estrella, the outgoing Minister of Agrarian Reform. It is even reported that an indice of the new government's attitude toward agrarian matters is that it will abolish the ministry, and integrate its functions into another line organization, where it is expected to die an unnatural death.



In trying to deal even peripherally with the acute hunger for agrarian reform, the Aquino government has attempted to staunch the hemorrhage by coming up with diverse agricultural credit and production schemes, nearly all of which are characteristically similar for their lack of unity and of firm national policy. Without a firm national agrarian and agricultural policy, it is advanced, the millions of small farmers who are the bottom line of the agricultural effort will not be liberated of their frustrations. They will continue, it is said, to provide the rebellion with willing foot soldiers and followers.

Unease about military policies continues, the Zumel paper implies, saying: "The level of intensity in the counterinsurgency campaign has been the same except for a lull before and during the events of February. This is because of the proddings of certain elements within the defense hierarchy, acting on orders of American imperialists. The NPA has no recourse but to defend the people from these attacks."

What of the President herself, today barely a month in harness? "The Revolutionary movement has no reason to wish her ill or to hurt her," says Zumel. "We have become used to this kind of accusation. But in the end, the truth comes out."

The question is posed: If the new government, by reason of its unpreparedness, cannot now begin preliminary or formal talks with the CPP-NPA, when can it be judged ready? There is no ready answer for that. Let us hope it will be soon.

#### 4 KILLED IN PROVINCIAL ENCOUNTERS WITH REBELS

HK310717 Dagupan City Dzd1 Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] Unknown gunmen shot and killed a barangay captain at Pulilan, Bulacan, two nights ago, according to a report from constabulary headquarters. The victim, [name indistinct], was shot twice in the head. Motive for the killing is still unknown.

In Kalayaan Town in Laguna, a CHDF man was killed and two government soldiers were wounded in an ambush by rebels. The slain CHDF man was identified as Salvador (Kasio).

Meanwhile in Palawan, a suspected member of the MNLF was killed in an encounter with government troops yesterday when a group of 30 armed men were met by a team of government soldiers led by Sergeant B. Abesamis. According to Palawan Constabulary Commander Colonel Ernesto (Mayupino). The men were caught trying to burn down a construction company dealing in heavy equipment. The name of the slain MNLF member was not known.

In Pagadian City, A NPA commander was killed while three government soldiers were seriously wounded during an encounter at barangay (Makapulong), Kimalinao, Zamboanga del Sur. According to Colonel (Ada Jimenez), PC-INP Commander, the three slain rebels were [names indistinct]. A constabulary soldier and CHDF man first encountered the rebels while they were on patrol.

#### EDITORIAL CALLS FOR REVAMP OF TRIPOLI AGREEMENT

HK311338 Manila THE MANILA EVENING POST in English 26 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial] "The MNLF Problem"

[Text] One of the most ticklish problems faced by the Aquino government is the Mindanao or more specifically, the MNLF problem.

It is complex because of the lack of concrete interpretation of the Tripoli Agreement which, among other things, grants genuine autonomy to Filipino Muslims.

Besides the complexity of the Agreement there are the internal rivalries within the MNLF. One group is led by Hashim Salamat, another group by Macappanton Abbas and Dimas Pundato, and the third group by Nur Misuari. The first two groups favor autonomy, but the third group wants outright secession.

The presence of Sultan Abbas and Pundato in the country after a number of years of exile is a forward-looking step towards negotiation. Yet many observers feel that unless Nur Misuari leads the negotiations, nothing concrete will emerge. After all, Misuari controls eighty percent of the MNLF Armed Forces.

Non-MNLF Muslim leaders have likewise shown this interest in stabilizing the Mindanao situation by recommending the re-negotiation of the Tripoli Agreement under the auspices of the Organization of Islamic Conference. The Bangsa Moro Solidarity Movement is at the forefront of this position.

With the various factions of the MNLF and their positions enhanced, perhaps it would be best if the new government were now to call for a new negotiation which would either amend or entirely replace the Tripoli Agreement. The various factions seem to have different and conflicting interpretations of the Tripoli Agreement. Moreover, it is already ten years old, has really never been carried out, and the negotiator is no longer in power.

Let there be a clean slate, therefore. And have all interested Muslim parties be represented, whether rebels in Mindanao or those residing abroad. But most important, if any new negotiation is held, it must be stressed clearly that the MNLF problem is an internal affair of the Philippine Republic and should be settled within the framework of national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

#### FORMER MINISTER LINKED TO DOLLAR BLACKMARKET

HK311520 Manila THE NEW PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 28 Mar 86 p 9

[By George T. Nervez]

[Text] The so-called "Binondo Central Bank [CB]" operated by top dollar blackmarketeers under the close supervision of former Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin reportedly made daily profits of at least P3 million. Sources close to the syndicate said the profits came from a daily turnover ranging from \$3-\$5 million from which the traders collected P1 per \$1 plus P500 processing cost and \$1 commission per transaction.

Originally, the syndicate consisted of the top seven blackmarket dealers, but two subsequently dropped out. The original leader of the group, Chua Chiong Sia, was ordered arrested allegedly by Ongpin and had him replaced by Chua See Tat. Chua Chiong Sia was released only recently under the government of President Aquino. Each dealer, the sources said, got about P500,000 daily or a total of P2.5 million for the syndicate. The balance went to Ongpin and other unidentified high government officials, they added. They said the Commission on Good Government should investigate the operation of the "Binondo CB" and find out who got the bulk of the profits from the illegal currency operations.

The commission recently banned the travel abroad and ordered the freezing of bank accounts of known dollar traders, including Yau So alias Lim, Sally Siy, Rufino Guy Su Sin alias Sima, M. K. Tan, Go Pok and Tan Guat.

According to the sources, the syndicate was assured of unhampered operation and protection against harassment and arrest by government agents, particularly, the Presidential Anti-Dollar Salting task force, for as long as they followed the dictates of government officials. Ironically, Ongpin headed the task force together with ousted AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief Gen. Fabian Ver.

A former spokesman of the exminister explained that Ongpin was in touch with the syndicate precisely to make sure that their operations did not get out of hand. On the other hand, he said, syndicate members who were identified with Ver were the ones raking in profits for currency speculation. He said this was the reason why Ongpin ordered the arrest of a known trader, reportedly under Ver's wing a few days before the February revolution. The dollar trader was reported to have died from a heart attack while under detention.

The sources said that the government took a firm grip on the "Binondo CB" in 1984 at the height of the foreign exchange crisis when businesses had a hard time getting foreign exchange from the banks. Initially, they said, the syndicate operated just like a bank, patronized by known business establishments that were required to present their letters-of-credit (LCS) as proof that the foreign exchange would be used in their operations and not for speculation. The idea, they explained, was to make foreign exchange available to productive enterprises to sustain their operations during the economic crisis.

By controlling the operations of the syndicate, the government was also able to control capital flight and the wild fluctuations in the exchange rate, they said. The existence and operations of the syndicate was also largely known to the Central Bank which tolerated the "parallel" market, the sources said.

#### WORLD BANK REPORTS FOREIGN DEBT AT \$24.8 BILLION

HK311454 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 28 Mar 86 p 13

[Text] The Philippines' external debt stood at \$24.8 billion at the end of 1985, about \$600 million less than the level of outstanding obligations in 1984, according to a World Bank report due for release today. The report, titled "Development and Debt Service," listed the Philippines fifth among 17 heavily indebted countries.

Ranked ahead of the Philippines were Brazil on top with \$107.3 billion, followed by Mexico with \$99 billion, then by Argentina with \$50.8 billion and Venezuela with \$33.6 billion.

The Philippines, according to the World Bank report, borrowed 67.8 percent of its total debt from international banks and other private lenders. In 1985, its debt service ratio, was placed at 12.3 percent.

The Philippines was among 12 countries last year which completed debt reschedulings involving total debt relief of about \$87 billion. As of this month, the World Bank also reported that 11 arrangements involving another \$26 billion have been reached in principle since January 1986.

The World Bank estimated that at the end of 1985, total foreign debt of 131 developing countries was about \$950 billion. Preliminary data suggested that this would rise six percent this year to end 1986 with \$1,010 billion.

While the Philippines' foreign debt shrank in 1985, other developing countries actually piled up more obligations, resulting in an increase of about 4.6 percent in overall developing-country debt.



The situation is worrying the international financial community which fears the rising debt burden could become a major impediment to economic recovery in the heavily indebted nations.

Nearly half of the developing country debts was accounted for by the 17 heavily indebted countries with aggregate loans of \$445.9 billion. Of this amount, 80 percent was borrowed from private creditors mostly at variable interest rates.

TIMES JOURNAL CHANGES NAME TO NEWS HERALD

HK010725 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 29 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The TIMES JOURNAL bows out tomorrow and gives way to THE NEWS HERALD a 16-page daily of a different format, published by the Philippine Journalists Inc. [PJI] The NEWS HERALD promises its readers, advertisers and friends of the PJI publication chain a daily fare of fresher news, more opinion in its editorial page, more zest and zing in its sports, entertainment, business and feature pages, and all the best other reading items a modern newspaper can offer. The NEWS HERALD will be available at P2 per copy.

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